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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 22 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Nation's Confidence In Jawahar's Lead

Congress Gadi

Delhi & Mahakoshal Congress Committees Elect Jawaharlal

11 COMMITTEES DECIDE UPTO SUNDAY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25. (Delayed.)

At a meeting of the delegates of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee held to-night the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously recommended for the presidentship of the forthcoming Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress.

Shrimati Parvati Devi was elected a delegate to the All-India Congress Committee.—United Press.

Jubbulpore's Choice

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 26.

Under the auspices of the Jubbulpore District Congress Committee the first meeting of the newly constituted Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee was held here last evening at Gopalbagh, Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., presiding. Of the total strength of 51 members, 47 attended the meeting. Practically every district was fully represented.

At the outset resolutions expressing regret over the death of public worker like Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, Mr. Arif Hasvi and Mr. Tikekar were adopted unanimously by the House.

The meeting then unanimously suggested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's name for the presidentship of the next session of the Congress at Lucknow, while Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla was re-elected President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee unopposed, for the ensuing year.

CABINET FORMED.

Mr. Shukla then formed his cabinet with the following members: Mr. Makhanlal Chaturvedy, Dr. DaSilva and Mr. Sheodas Daga, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Dwaraka Prasad Mishra and Mr. Pyarelal Singh, Secretaries; Mahant Laxminarayan Das, Treasurer. Seth Govind Das, Mr. K. G. Rekhre, Thakur Chhedilal, Mr. Awadesh Pratap Singh, Mr. Durga Shanker Mehta and two more members are to be co-opted later.

DELEGATES TO A. I. C. C.

Seth Govind Das, Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla, Mr. Dwaraka Prasad Mishra and Mr. Awadesh Pratap Singh were elected delegates, at the meeting, to the All-India Congress Committee.

Suggestions for amending the Congress constitution was invited by Mr. Shukla. The report in this regard is to be submitted by January 31. The formation of the Mahakoshal Parliamentary Board was postponed to a later date.—United Press.

11 COMMITTEES ELECT JAWAHAR

The election of Jawaharlal Nehru to the Congress gadi by eight Provincial Committees was announced in yesterday's paper.

Three more committees have elected him for the honour, viz., Delhi, Maharashtra and Mahakoshal.

Altogether 11 committees have elected him so far, viz., Bombay, Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Sind, Tamil Nad, Gujerat, Nagpur, Delhi, Maharashtra and Mahakoshal.

Maharashtra Stands By Peasants

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was nominated to the presidentship of the Lucknow Congress by a unanimous vote at a meeting of the M. P. C. C. held at Thana, last night.

FOR A. I. C. C.

Messrs. S. D. Deo, N. V. Gadgil, Dastane and Achyut Patwardhan (Congress Socialist) were elected to the A. I. C. C. There was a tie between Mr. Patwardhan and Dr. B. C. Lagu but the latter withdrew in the former's favour.

That compulsory Khaddar wearing and labour franchise must remain for all Congressmen, was the majority decision of this first meeting of the newly elected M. P. C. C. By another resolution it was decided to enlist at least one lakh of members for the Congress in Maharashtra.

Mr. Patwardhan's resolution recommending Congress not to accept offices under the new reforms was not taken up for want of time.

PEASANTS' CONFERENCE.

There was a hot debate on another resolution by Mr. Patwardhan whereby he wanted the Taluka and District Congress Committees to organise peasants' conferences on the basis of their immediate demands. The Committee agreed to ask the District and Taluka organisations of the Congress to hold the conferences, but Mr. Patwardhan was required to delete that part in the programme which related to the peasantry's immediate demands. The Committee was of the opinion that it was unwise to commit themselves to a hard and fast draft of demands so early.

Golden Temple Committee Dispute

AMRITSAR, Jan. 26.

When Sardar Jaswant Singh Jhabalia, the dismissed President of the Golden Temple Committee, called a meeting last night, five members of the rival party were prevented ingress by armed men who pushed them aside, and in the scuffle turbans of some of the members fell off. The arrival of the police restored order, Jaswant Singh being told of the illegality of his action. Eventually he cancelled the meeting.

Such a clash was apprehended owing to serious party rivalry in the ranks of the Golden Temple Committee; President Jaswant Singh having refused to vacate his office, though the Committee had elected Talochen Singh as the new president.—A.P.

LAHORE MUSLIMS' NEW MOVE

Batch Of Five Arrested

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

The new form of agitation launched by a section of Muslims continued to-day when after prayers at Badshahi Mosque this afternoon a batch of five Muslims marched to Shahidgunj with the intention of saying prayers there, but were arrested and marched to the police station.—A.P.

JAWAHARLAL IN LONDON

To Leave For India By End Of February

UNDECIDED ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Jawaharlal Nehru arrived today at Victoria station, and was met by numerous friends. He told Reuter that Mrs. Nehru was slightly better, and she was going to Lausanne shortly for change. He would join her there after his present visit to London, and he expected to proceed from there to India at the end of February.

He added he was not likely to reach a decision on any controversial issues before he had an opportunity of consulting his friends and colleagues.—Reuter.

Huge Demand For Seats At Royal Funeral

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Thousands of seats in view of the Royal funeral are being sold at prices varying from two to ten guineas. The demand is described as much greater than even on the Jubilee day.

Hundreds of foreign visitors are among seat buyers.

All post offices will be closed and there will be no letter deliveries or collections between 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday.

The Admirality has arranged a destrover to escort and meet all Royalties and heads of State attending the funeral.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIA'S MAN OF DESTINY
See Page 16

BENGAL P. C. C.

Dr. Roy's Group's Move For Resignations 'En Bloc'

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Associated Press learns that at a party meeting of members of what is known as "Dr. B. C. Roy's group in the Bengal Congress," it was decided that members nominated by the Congress President to the B.P.C.C. should resign 'en bloc,' as in their opinion they will be of little use in the Committee.

A prominent member of the party in an interview characterised Babu Rajendra Prasad's decision as "unfair and unjust."

As it has reduced the majority to a minority, it is understood that a bigger meeting of the party will be held on Feb. 2, to decide the future course of action.—A.P.

At Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 26.

The Congressmen and many other citizens of Jubbulpore gathered this morning at Tilak Bhoomi for observing the Independence Day.

In response to Seth Govind Das' request Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla hoisted the National Flag. Before hoisting the Flag Mr. Shukla exhorted the audience not to take rest until "Poorna Swaraj" was attained.

A procession and meeting will be organized this evening in this connection.—United Press.

ACHARYA V. SURI SWARJI DEAD

(From A Correspondent.)

PATRI, Jan. 26.

Acharya Shri Vijaydan Suri Swarji died at 9-25 p.m. at Patri.

Lucknow City Seva Samiti Boy scouts held this afternoon mourning parade for King George V. Sir Maharaj Singh, Home Member, U. P. Government, took the salute. Sir Maharaj in a brief speech recalled the two visits of King George V to India and referred to **his sympathy for Indians.**

ADVANCE SWADESHI

Hydrogen Peroxide To Be Manufactured In India

CALCUTTA, January 23.

The 'United Press' understands that for the first time in India, the manufacture and preservation of hydrogen peroxide from purely Indian resources have been made possible as the result of researches carried out for about one year in the Applied Chemistry Department of the Calcutta University College of Science and Technology.

The credit for this successful research goes to Mr. Ramsay Biswas, a research student of the University.—United Press.

100 Huts Gutted In Magh Mela

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Over a hundred huts were destroyed by fire in the Magh Mela grounds to-day. The Seva Samiti and the Police were successful in saving the ornaments and money which were buried in the ground by villagers living in the huts. No loss of life is reported.—United Press.

Hitler To Attend Service In Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 25.

Chancellor Hitler will attend the memorial service of King George in the English Church at Berlin at which over 200 of Germany's leading officials will be present.—Reuter.

Independence Day Celebrations At Patna

PATNA, Jan. 26.

On the occasion of the observance of the Independence Day the flag hoisting ceremony was performed in Sadakat Ashram this morning by Mr. Brij Kishore Prasad in the presence of Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, and many other Congress leaders.

At the Congress Maidan and Mangletalao the same ceremony was observed with solemnity.

In the afternoon public meetings will be held at these places when the Working Committee resolution as also the resolution on the people's fundamental, right passed at the Karachi Congress, will be read.—United Press.

Baroda Honours New King's Accession

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Jan 24

A salute of 101 guns was fired in honour of His Majesty King Edward VIII. A public meeting of the citizens will be held on Sunday under the presidentship of the Dewan to express condolences on the sad demise of His Majesty King George V.

Rajabhoj For Allahabad

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Depressed Classes League, has left to-night for Allahabad to attend the All-India Depressed Classes Special Conference to be held there on 26th and 27th January under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Mr. M. C. Rajah, M.L.A.—United Press.

Benares' Condolence

BENARES, January 24.

A resolution expressing profound sorrow at the death of His Majesty King George V was passed to-day by a large meeting of officials and non-officials of Benares District. Mr. Panna Lal, Commissioner of Benares Division, presided.

A salute of seventy-one guns was fired in the morning from the "Vizianagram Palace", Benares, in **honour of the late Majesty.**—A.P.

WHOLE NATION AT PRAYERS

A Million People Throng Churches Throughout England

KING TO WALK BEHIND COFFIN

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The nation was at prayer to-day, at least a million people thronged churches of all denominations throughout the country and services were held in schools, barracks and ships. The number of those paying homage at the Westminster Hall shrine was greater than ever, for mile after mile a vast crowd extended filling the whole width of pavement through the palace courtyard. Down by the side of the Thames, sunshine past tate gallery millbank over Vauxhall bridge along embankment on other side river. Though queue moving snails pace taking four hours for those rear move two and half miles to hall entrance new comers not discouraged. Queues completely orderly patient all woresome outward sign grief some women veiled.

It is officially stated that King Edward will wear the naval uniform funeral on Tuesday. King and his brothers will walk behind the coffin to Paddington, whatever the weather be.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Reorganisation Committee To Meet In February

NEW DELHI, January 24.

To review the working of the Indian Science Institute, Bangalore, with special reference to the purposes for which it was founded and if any changes were considered desirable in organisation or activities of the Institute for better achievement of these purposes, and to make recommendations accordingly but with due regard to the actual or reasonably augmentable financial resources of the Institute. His Excellency the Viceroy, in his capacity as a visitor of the Institute, has appointed a Committee consisting of Sir James Irvine (Chairman), Dr. A. H. Mackenzie, Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar (Members), and Mr. F. Edmonds, Secretary.

The Committee will meet in Bangalore in February.—United Press.

Katihar Muslims' Condolence

KATIHAR, January 24.

At a meeting at the Juma mosque, Katihar, the Muslims expressed their most sincere condolence and sympathy on the death of His Majesty George V to the Queen mother and members of the royal family and homage to King Edward VIII.—A.P.

GIRLS' SCHOOL OPENED AT SAYLA

(From A Correspondent.)

SAYLA, January 18.

Opening ceremony of the Sheth Pitambardas Shivlal Girls' School at Sayla was celebrated on the 18th instant under the presidentship of Mrs. H. M. Poulton, wife of the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency. The school is the result of a donation of Rs. 20,000 from the widow of Seth Pitambardas in memory of her husband.

MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

(From A Correspondent.)

The ninth annual social gathering of the Maratha Students' Association was held on Sunday evening in the Vanita Vishram Hall at Sandhurst Road, Bombay, under the presidentship of Dr. R. K. Shirodkar, Principal of Bombay Education League's High School. Among those present were Mr. B. V. Jadhav, ex-Minister, Kavalekar, Dr. Sawant and Mrs. Patil.

Nahas Pasha Agrees To Form Cabinet

But Demands Royal Commission With His Leadership & Wafdist Majority

CAIRO, January 25.

Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd or the Nationalist Party has agreed to the immediate opening of negotiations with Britain and the formation of a neutral cabinet before the forthcoming elections according to the Wafdist newspaper "Algihad".

The paper states that Alymaher the chief of the Royal Cabinet has informed Nahas Pasha that King Fuad and the British Government desired the above course and considered, there could be no question of postponing the negotiations till after the elections.

Nahas Pasha who previously flatly refused to form cabinet thereupon expressed readiness to do so. He also agreed upon negotiations with Britain by a Royal Commission provided the Commission is headed by himself and included a majority of Wafd representatives.—Reuter.

STUDENTS TO SALUTE TROOPS?

KARACHI, Jan. 25

The Shahdadpur correspondent of the "Sansar Samachar" wires that military troops are to pass through the town.

Accordingly the heads of schools have been instructed to drill their pupils in lines to practise the salute.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

SERIOUS COMMUNAL CLASH.

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 26.

Report of a serious clash between Sikhs and Muslims has been received from the village of Dhutial in Jhelum district, about 50 miles from here.

While details are lacking it appears that the trouble arose recently over an attempt to construct a shop facing a Gurdwara to which Sikhs objected. The matter was reported to the police who intervened, and arrested a dozen persons who were bound down to keep peace.

Yesterday, it is reported, a large number of Muslims attempted to take possession of the site, which was resisted by Sikhs, leading to a serious encounter lasting several hours in which axes lathis and other lethal weapons were used, resulting in injuries to about 20.

Simultaneously, it is stated, another party of Muslims came into clash with Sikhs at Gurdwara Guru Singh Sabha, in which one man died and many were injured. It is reported that the man who died fell from the roof of the Gurdwara during the scuffle. The Superintendent of Police, Jhelum, and other officials with posse of police have reached the place where panic prevails.—A. P.

A VAST PILGRIMAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

In order to cope with the vast pilgrimage to Westminster Hall it has been decided that the hall will remain open throughout the night until six to-morrow morning. There was another surprise visit by members of the Royal Family to Westminster Hall this evening. For a brief space three generations of the Royal Family stood by the bier and watched the huge queue slowly moving past. Foreign delegations to the funeral are arriving in a steady stream. The King of Bulgaria and Prince Paul of Yugoslavia also arrived and they were met at Victoria Station by the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent respectively. The Belgian, Danish and Rumanian Kings will arrive to-morrow.—Reuter.

SIND'S "INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION"

Plea For Expression Of Views At Lucknow Congress

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee resolved that the Congress President and the Working Committee should be requested to allow important delegates from provinces like Sind which is inadequately represented on the All-India Congress Committee to express their views on the resolutions coming before the Subjects' Committee of the Lucknow session, though they may not be allowed to vote at the meeting.—A. P.

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS' RESIGNATION

Move For Adjourning Consideration Of Subject

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Leaders of both communities met at the Mayor's residence this evening to discuss the situation arising from the resignation of Muslim Councillors. It was decided that Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta, should move adjournment of consideration of Muslim councillors' letters of resignation till the next meeting of the Corporation.—A. P.

Vaswani Prays For Late King

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) By Mail.

The news of the passing of King George V was received here yesterday. St. Mira's High School was forthwith closed.

To-day morning there was a special meeting of girls of the School in the 'Sanctuary' hall of the School when Vaswaniji, in his address referred to the death of His Majesty George V. Vaswaniji said it was a rule of his life to pray whenever he heard of any death "Pray for the departed King," said Vaswaniji. He asked the students to blend the spirit of prayer with service.

Jan. 28 To Be Postal Holiday

NEW DELHI, Jan 25

In accordance with the decision to close all Government offices on 28th January, the date of the funeral of the late King, all post offices, telegraph offices and radio telegraph offices, throughout India will observe rules for Sunday working on that day.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Anybody giving present address of whereabouts of Mr. P. K. R. Mohan, late of Santa Cruz, Bombay Suburban District, and for some time working in a motor firm at James Bazaar, Secunderabad, and lastly in a similar capacity at Bombay will be suitably rewarded. Apply to Box No. 5550, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted (1) a qualified Radio Engineer and (2) an experienced Radio mechanic. Knowledge of Refrigerator work and capability to speak in Hindi and Marathi are considered desirable. Apply stating qualifications, experience, age, etc., to Post Box No. 118, Bombay, before 12th February 1936. (2520).

Wanted a typist, only unemployed may apply in own handwriting with a certificate of good character, stating least salary required. Apply Box 5525, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted qualified sea going Wireless Operators to take charge of Wireless Apparatus on Steamers plying on West Coast of India. Only those with previous sea service and holding valid certificate need apply Box 2504, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted services of an astrologer, who can teach astrological work both in Gujerati and English system of astrology. Apply Box No. 5537, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted few Managers, Assistants, etc., for a Bank establishing new Offices. Salaries Rs. 120, 110, 100, 80, according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5546)

Wanted—District Inspectors for the sale of our Tea on a monthly allowance of Rs. 75, including T. A. Apply for particulars to the Elphinstone Trading Co., 4, Garstin Place, Calcutta. (5545).

Wanted reliable Ladies and Gents to canvass orders for our pure, fresh and country ghee. Only capable and experienced hands need apply with an anna stamp for reply to the Managing Director, The Punjab Ghee Store, Palwal (Punjab). (5544).

Wanted Young Energetic Hindu Lady, who can teach for two hours daily, sewing, stitching, cutting and, if possible, embroidery and hosiery in a Widow's Home in Bombay. Salary Rs. 50—5—60. Apply Box No. 5538, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Young Energetic Gujarati Hindu Shorthand Typist with full knowledge of Accountancy. Apply in English as well as with own Gujarati hand. Permanent service. Salary Rs. 50—5—75. Box No. 5539, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Stenographer, Typing speed 40 and Shorthand 120. Salary Rs. 50. Allowance Rs. 20. Apply Box 2513, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited for the post of an Hon. Lady Doctor (Obstetrician and Gynaecologist) on an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month, in Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management of the said Hospital on or before the 8th February, 1936. Only those possessing higher qualifications need apply. The applications must be accompanied by two copies of recent testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any, and appointments held. The appointment will be for a period of not less than one year that being the period of probation and subject to continuation of the services for such further period as the Board may decide. The services will be liable to be terminated by two months' notice on either side. (2508).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

To Let—To Hindus Only. Spacious Flats, on ground and first floors, at Harvey and Hughes Roads, Chowpatty. Rent Rs. 110 for ground floor and Rs. 130 for the first. (Electric consumption by meter). Please see L. S. Dabholkar, 33, Harvey Road, Chowpatty. (5542)

56. EDUCATIONAL

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

Gregg Shorthand taught by India's Pioneer and only Certificated Teacher holding Author's diploma from Chicago. Fee Rs. 4. Period 2 months.—National Technical College of India Limited, Dadar, Bombay. (5520).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

10 Monthly 16-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5403.)

Wanted a Loan of Rs. 4,000 to expand a going concern, amount payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 50, plus interest. Write Box No. 5540, "Bombay Chronicle."

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager. the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Our Asea's 150 K.W. .8 P.F 440 Volts, 3 phase, 50 Cycles Alternator complete with exciter, exciter regulator and rope pulley in excellent condition and used for only 2-1/2 years, is for sale as a bigger one is to be installed. For particulars write to Rohit Mills Limited, Ahmedabad. (2489).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, One commodious two storeyed Bungalow with compound, and at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Three large godowns, one Garage, three rooms and one Bungalow with large compound. For particulars:—Apply Box No. 2516, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

As 28th January, 1936, has been declared to be a public holiday, the tenders for the right of skinning dead animals during the year 1936-37 called by the Municipal Commissioner on that day, will be received instead on Thursday, the 30th January, 1936.

J. S. NERURKER.
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.,
Bombay, 25-1-1936.
(2523)

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1935.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from Monday, the 10th February to Saturday, the 22nd February, 1936, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay 27th January, 1936.
(3530)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 3rd February 1936, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Interpellations.
2. Application for gratuity from a retired Municipal employee.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Annual Health Congress to be held at Southport in July 1936.
4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Blind Relief Association—Forwarding copy of the Annual Balance Sheet of the Association.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

5. Reporting that a proposal to grant allowances to the Superintendent of Markets and to a clerk in connection with the administration of the Weights and Measures Act has been referred to the Markets, etc., Committee.
6. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.
7. Regarding selection of banks for the deposit of Municipal moneys in 1936-37.
8. Regarding the cut in the House Rent Allowance of the Municipal menial staff who do not occupy rent-free quarters, etc.
9. Regarding renewal of the contract with the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for the lighting of certain streets in the City.
10. Regarding re-appropriation of funds to meet the charges for a telephone branch connection to the License Department.
11. Regarding revision of the schedule of fees pertaining to the License Department so as to substitute 'quarter (avoir-dupois) weight' for 'maund weight' occurring therein.
12. Forwarding communications in connection with the question of the recovery of arrears of rent in respect of a stall in the Erskine Road Market.
13. Regarding the grant of an allowance to the Superintendent of Markets in connection with the administration of the Weights and Measures Act.
14-15. Statements of Budget Transfers (14) sanctioned finally by the Committee; and (15) sanctioned by the Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.
16. Resolution of the Improvements Committee—Reporting on applications from Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim for allowing him to surrender a plot in Sandhurst Road East Estate taken on lease by him.

Schools Committee's Letters—

17. Reporting on the question of levying an Educational Cess to meet the cost of Primary Education in the City.
18. Reporting on Dr. K. K. Dadachanji's suggestions for reorganising the methods of imparting education in Municipal schools.
19. Requesting sanction to accept the offer of Rs. 650 from the S. B. Pendurkar Memorial Mitra Mandal for annual prize distribution to the pupils of the Municipal Marathi schools.

Letters from the Commissioner—

20. Forwarding the Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
21. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in December 1935.
22. Forwarding quarterly statement of motor vehicles taxed and exempted.
23. Reporting on an application for gratuity from a retired halalkhore woman.
24. Forwarding quarterly statement of water brought into the City and the suburbs from the various lakes.
25. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Servants' List.
26. Letter from Mr. T. J. Parekh, Municipal Auditor—Requesting that sanction of the Government of Bombay may be obtained to his appointment as an Auditor in the Municipality.
27-29. Letters from (27) Mr. Sultan Sheriff D. Canji; (28) Mr. K. B. Wassoodew; and (29) Mr. A. H. Wadia for self and co-executors of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolutions on the deaths of (27) Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji; (28) Mr. Balkrishna Wassoodew Pandoorang; and (29) Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.
30-31. Letters from (30) Mr. A. P. Sabavala; and (31) Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laljee—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

32. Regarding the naming of the Gun Carriage Street after the late Rao Bahadur Rajwadker.
33. Regarding the question of granting an extension of service upto 31st March 1937 to Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Executive Health Officer.
34. Regarding amendment of the Municipal Act so as to obviate the holding of a bye-election to fill up a casual vacancy occurring shortly before the General Elections.
35. Regarding the laying of drains and water mains through land belonging to Government and other public bodies.
36. Regarding the levy of license fees for private markets in the City.
37. Regarding the creation of the office of Deputy Mayor.
38. Regarding rules for the conduct, discipline, etc., of employees of Local Bodies
39. Regarding amendment of Rule 13 of the Special Committees Procedure Rules.
40. Regarding amendment of certain regulations of the Interpellations Rules.
41. For amending the Municipal Act so as to get further powers to carry out anti-malarial measures in the City.
42. Regarding the creation of an Independent Audit Department for the audit of Municipal Accounts, etc.
43. Regarding the question of giving financial help to certain institutions in the City during the year 1936-37.
44. Regarding the draft Farewell Address to His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
45. Regarding the draft Welcome Address to the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy-designate of India.
46. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
47. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

48-49. From Mr. M. R. Masani—For (48) requesting Government to provide rent-free accommodation in vacant B. D. D. Chawls for the 'bona-fide' unemployed and their dependents; and (49) obtaining a report from the Improvements Committee on the desirability of providing rent-free accommodation in vacant Municipal chawls for the "bona-fide" unemployed and their dependents.
50. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—For requesting the Commissioner of Police to frame a traffic regulation requiring the motorists to slow down their cars near halting stations of tram cars and road turnings.
51. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the feasibility of extending the currency of certain Municipal loans.
52. From Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the desirability of opening an Infant Welfare Centre at Kamathipura.
53. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt.—For appointing Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee on the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee.
54-55. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For requesting (54) the Commissioner of Police to cancel the rule forbidding the public to carry the dead bodies to the Burning and Burial Grounds along Queen's Road between 4 and 8 P.M.; and (55) the Tramways, etc., Committee to consider the feasibility of extending the 'B' Route Bus Service from Tardeo Terminus to Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station via Tardeo Road.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI.
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th January 1936.
2525.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SEWERAGE SCHEME FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY.

OFFERS for the purchase of the right of collecting and removing dried sludge from the sludge drying beds near the Purification Works, Dadar, for the period from 1st February, 1936 to 31st May, 1936, will be received not later than 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1936.

The offers should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the offer

Forms of offers containing the conditions on which right is to be sold will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the offer.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th Jan., 1936.
(2521)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WARD ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS TO FILL UP CASUAL VACANCIES IN B. and E WARDS.

In consequence of TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1936, being declared a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881, WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1936, will be the election day instead of Tuesday, the 28th January, 1936, as previously notified. Nomination papers will therefore be issued up to 4 p.m. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1936.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 25th January, 1936.
(2522)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES

The Rev. B. Scannell of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, will deliver a course of lectures on:—

"The English Middle Dialects of the XIVth Century."

The course will have special reference to these dialectic features illustrated by the Middle English Text prescribed for the M.A. Examination of 1936.

The course will consist of five lectures which will be delivered on Wednesdays at 3-45 p.m. in the South Wing of the University, commencing from the 29th January 1936.

Those who attend the lectures are advised to bring with them Sisam:—XIVth Century Verse and Prose.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
Bombay, 24th January, 1936.
(2526)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDULLA BHANJI PEERMAHOMED has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant quit and ground rent land or ground (now redeemed from payment of cess to Government) with the messuage tenement or structure standing thereon situate, lying and being on the east side of Gola Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 75.34 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 493, 493, New Nos. 5590 and 5589, Old Survey Nos. 1159 and 1160, New Survey Nos. 8844 and 8843 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1353 and 1354 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 2560 and 2561, Old Street Nos. 18 and 20 New Street Nos. 7 and 9 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Nathoo Shamji and partly by the property of Maharaj, on or towards the West by the said Gola Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Pallonji Pestonji Soonawalla and on or towards the South by the property of Edulji Rustomji Lelinwalla.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1936.

A. B. SUTARIA,
For Messrs. Dastur & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(2524)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency No. 579 of 1934.

Re: NARAYEN VISHU KULAKARNI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 105, Parel Road, doing business up to September, 1934, as Medical Practitioner and Manufacturer of Indian Medicines under the name and style of Dr. Kulkarni's Laboratories and Ayurvedic Medical Works at Parel, Bombay and now without business or employment. .... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th day of March, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
(2528)

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency No. 60 of 1936.

Re: (1) DAMJI SHAMJI, (2) KURPAL SHAMJI and (3) KAISEY SHAMJI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, the 1st and the 2nd Debtors residing at Ghat Cooper and the 3rd Debtor residing at Kharak Bazaar Doongri Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay and till lately trading under the name and style of Damji Kallianji and Co., as cotton merchants at Kharak Bazaar, Doongri Street, Mandvi. .... Debtors.

Ex parte: SHAMJI CHAMPSEY Petitioning Creditor.

On the 22nd day of January, 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
(2527)

Auction Sales

BENNETT AND CO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Goherally Jeewabhoy and Sons, (Pledgees) and on account and at risk of the firm of Messrs. Jamnadas Chhaganlal (Pledgors) one hundred shares of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 150 each standing in the name of Bai Ujjambai Bhawan, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned, at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 27th January, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Particulars and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KOLSA STREET.

Under instruction from Messrs. Divekar & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Khanderao Ramchandra Edekar and Shantaram Bhawanishankar Edekar, the Managers of the respective branches of their family, the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th March 1931, and the indenture of further charge dated 13th April, 1932, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling house at Copper Smith Road now known as Kolsa Street, admeasuring about 110 square yards, bearing Ward No. 263, New Street No. 35 and bounded on the East by the passage for sweepers, on the West by Kolsa Street on the North by the house of Killachand Devchand and on the South by the passage for sweepers partly used by the said premises and partly used by Memon Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Divekar & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 14, Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCH DEALER'S SHOP AT ABDULREMAN STREET OPPOSITE IMPERIAL BANK.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay, the above shop of Sorabji B. Patel & Co. (Insolvents) consisting of gold, silver and nickel watches, clocks, time-pieces, furniture etc., will be sold by public auction on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 3 (P.M.) on site.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Bangalore Khadi And Village Industries Exhibition

Dozens Of Interesting And Useful Cottage Crafts Exhibited And Demonstrated

By H. S. KAUJALGI

In the following article, Mr. H. S. Kaujalgi, Secretary of the Karnatak Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association describes some of the cottage industries and village crafts that were exhibited and demonstrated at the recent Bangalore Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.

Besides indicating the success of the Exhibition the article gives an idea of the wide range of articles which are being manufactured by village artisans of Mysore State.

Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande opened the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition held at Bangalore recently.

The crowds that visited the exhibition daily and the curiosity and interest evinced by the intelligentsia in the exhibits and demonstrations have belied the fears of the organisers and this first attempt at holding a Village-Industries Exhibition may be said to have succeeded to a large extent.

KHADI.

As Khadi has got the potentiality of being the universal cottage industry, it took the first place in the demonstrations. The Badanwal spinning circle of Mysore Industrial Department demonstrated the process of ginning with the hand-gin, of carding with the new mechanism, the spinning by the village-spinners with their tiny wheels, weaving and block-printing. The Ajmampur Centre conducted by the Kadur-District Board demonstrated the weaving of striped shirting and Harijan spinners from the Gadwal Centre which has been newly started by the Karnatak Branch of the A. I. S. A. demonstrated fine-spinning together with their peculiar way of carding the cotton. The carding-machine which is worked by feet and the broad 72" loom from the Badanwal circle and the mother and son spinners from Gadwal attracted much attention.

OTHER LOOMS

The Government Weaving Institute had set up a silk-loom to demonstrate crape-weaving and the Sheep breeder's Association from Kolar had sent a loom to demonstrate blanket-weaving. The mat-loom from Malur attracted considerable attention. The threads for the wrap of the mats are spun out of the alone-fibres and woof consists of the reed split into thinner or thicker threads as required. The mats were sold as they were being woven at the exhibition and the demonstrator got many orders. This industry is easy to learn and raw materials are easy to obtain and do not cost anything, those who are in want of a main or subsidiary occupation would do well to learn this simple art.

The Board has industrial Schools at three different places in the District. All the three schools demonstrated their specialities at the exhibition.

AGAR AND BUTTON INDUSTRIES.

The Dodd-Ballapur school exhibited the lacquer-ware toys and other articles and demonstrated the manufacture of horn and cocoanut shell buttons. The button-makking requires a capital of less than a hundred rupees and can be learnt in a month or two. It is fit to be a cottage industry if the supply of raw material and the marketing of finished goods is organised.

The Suggastet Halli school demonstrated Agarbatti making. All the materials used are local. This industry is being plied profitably by the middle class ladies, at their homes even in a city like Bangalore.

COIR MANUFACTURE

The Neelkanthan Halli school demonstrated the coir-industry. For want of instruction and organisation, so much coir is being wasted or burnt as fuel throughout the country. The industry brings home to one how waste can be turned into wealth with a little use of our brains.

PEN-HOLDERS.

Another school is manufacturing pen-holders by the same process as is followed in making lacquer-ware toys. Formerly a slit was made at one end of the handle to hold the nib. Recently an improvement has been effected and a tin clip of 1½ inch length is fixed at the end of the handle, which brings the pen-holder up to the mark.

MANUFACTURE OF WIRE FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

This industry of Chennapatan is worth noting. The place was once famous for its wires. They were drawn from steel smelted at Madhugiri. This local steel being of a very high quality, the wire produced from the steel was superior. The advent of factory steel killed the local steel-manufacture as well as the wire industry. There is only one artisan at Chennapatan who knows the art. He demonstrated this art at the exhibition. His wires were tested and found satisfactory. They are moreover cheaper than the imported wires. It is hoped that the music loving Mysore State will not allow this industry to die with the single surviving artisan.

THE POTTER.

A potter from Chik-mavalli demonstrated the magic powers of his crude wheel. Flowerpots, inkstands, cups statuttes, were manufactured from mud with so much ease and quickness that the urban population which rarely sees a potter at work would stand and gaze at him, wondering how things so smart could be made with such primitive instruments. With a little guidance in polishing and finishing his products, the potter will be able to satisfy even the fashionable tastes of the town people.

KNITTING AND EMBROIDERY DESIGNS

Just near the cane work, one found a lady and a girl working a knitting machine and turning out socks and other knitted articles. Knitting of socks etc., has succeeded in sustaining some families in Bangalore that do the work though the number of such families is yet very small.

Embroidery transfer designs were exhibit by the Rajgopal Photo-Zinco works. They were very artistic and can easily replace the foreign imports only if the customers make proper inquiries before their make purchases. The institution demonstrated spray-printing also with artistic designs and figures.

BEE-KEEPING.

This interesting subsidiary industry was demonstrated by the Department of Agriculture of Mysore State. The veil, the gloves, the smoker, the extractors and the improved bee hive with live bees and comb even all placed at the exhibition for the benifit of the visitors. The official in charge of the section was tirelessly explaining the process to those that made inquiries about them.

Luckily for the Demonstrator, just near the Exhibition Hall there was a bee-hive on a tree. The demonstrator disturbed the bees in the hive, caught them in a coneshaped wire box and sent them to the apiary.

The department has published a bulletin on the subject which gives full instructions to an intending bee-keeper.

SOAP-MAKING BY COLD PROCESS.

For the benefit of those who want to make soaps for personal use a demonstrator from the Government Soap Factory demonstrated soap making by the cold process at the Exhibition Hall. The department has also published a small phamplet giving instructions on this point. The Lingarajpur Rural Industries Centre conducted by the S. L. N. Charities also demonstrated the same process.

AIROGRAPH PRINTING.

The Government Weaving Institute had sent a demonstration party to demonstrate airograph printing on silk and cotton-fibres. They also demonstrated the process of making stencils for printing. These processes attracted much attention.

HALF-BREED MARINO RAMS

This demonstration party consisted of six half breed marino rams from the Habbal farm. They were silently demonstrating the possibilities of improving the local breeds as regards the quality and quantity of their yield of wool by crossing the local ewes with marino rams. With a view to get more information on the matter, I visited the sheep Breeders' Association at Kolar and had a detailed talk with the secretary. I made special inquiries about the marino half breeds that the Mysore Government is trying to introduce in the State with a view to improve the local breed. Though the rams imported from Australia or Africa are not 'At Home' here, the half breeds are as sturdy as the local sheep. The wool of half-breeds is much softer than the local wool.

At present the Association is getting 1,000 lbs. of wool from the half-breed sheep in the Kolar District; up to now a large part of the wool is being sold to mills. If the same is spun locally and made into rugs and coating cloth, they will be easily sold. These processes will supply work for the spinners and weavers.

Bihar's Efforts To Save Handloom

All-India Exhibition And Competition To Be Held In February

The Chairman of the All-India Hand-Weaving Exhibition Committee, Patna, writes in the Preface to the Prospectus of the Exhibition:—

"In spite of the recent development of cloth mills, the ancient hand-loom plays an important part in the economic life of this country, particularly of rural India. Although it is no longer the glory and pride of the land that it was a generation ago, hand-weaving continues to be by far the most important of our cottage industries. It is estimated that there are no less than two and a half million hand-looms in India supporting the lives of over ten millions of our village workers Few people realise that in spite of the competition of the cloth mills, this premier cottage industry supplies one-third of our requirements in clothing. Besides cotton cloth, many beautiful and useful articles of silk and wool are still produced on the handloom. If statistics indicate anything, the industry is nowhere in the decline, although it has been hard hit by the modern mills. It is well-known that the Indian weaver is ignorant and conservative to a degree. He is prepared to suffer silently rather than adopt improved methods and organise his business. The survival of the hand-weaver and his increased output with the little help that the Government have been able to give in the past, demonstrate clearly that there is ample room for the development of this industry side by side with the mills, given the necessary help to adopt improved appliances and introduce new designs and to find a market for the goods manufactured.

FIRST EXHIBITION

It was to secure outside sympathy and public support for the amelioration of the condition of the millions of workers engaged in hand-weaving and to show what was being done to encourage and develop this industry in every part of the country, that the Government of Bihar and Orissa, acting on the decision arrived at a conference of Ministers and Directors of Industries, organised for the first time in this country an all-India hand-weaving exhibition and competition at the end of 1921. All the provinces, including Burma, and the Indian States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Travancore, Baroda, Gwalior, Jodhpur, Marwar, Bikaner, Bhopal, Cochin and Sikkim participated in this exhibition and contributed their share to its success. Exhibits were sent by the Government of Nepal and the Feudatory States of Mayurbhanj, Nilgiri, Patna, Kalahandi, Baud and Nayagarh. The range and variety of the hand-loom industry and the possibilities of its further development greatly impressed all those that attended the exhibition. The exhibition, which was a great success, gave a real fillip to this most important cottage industry, and it was resolved on that occasion that similar exhibitions should be held from time to time.

The importance of hand-loom industry is increasing from year to year. The total mill-spun cotton yarn consumed by hand-loom weavers for the 5 years ending March 1935 is 334 million lbs. against 231 million lbs. of the previous quinquennium. The necessity for another all-India hand-weaving exhibition and competition in thus increasingly evident, and the proposal of hold-

Continued on Page 12 Column 2

Prospects Of Rural Reconstruction In India

Crux Of The Problem Lies In Utter Inadequacy Of Means That Are Being Employed

The following speech was delivered by Professor V .G. Kale of Poona, at the Indian Economic Conference recently held at Dacca:

Sporadic, partial and fitful efforts have been made, for years, to bring about an improvement in the economic and social condition of India's rural population. Taken by itself, each one of these efforts was valuable, but the problem of rural development was not envisaged as a whole and it was a case of inability to see the wood for the trees. An excellent summary of the enquiries made by committees and commissions that have tackled different aspects of the rural problem and the action taken on their recommendations, is available in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. That Commission realised and laid special stress on the necessity of an all-round improvement in the condition of the agriculturist and of the countryside. It observes that "the improvement of village life in all directions assumes at once a new importance as the first and essential step in a comprehensive policy designed to promote the prosperity of the whole population and to enhance the national income at the source" It goes on to say that "the demand for a better life can, in our opinion, be stimulated only by a deliberate and concerted effort to improve the general conditions of the country-side, and we have no hesitation in affirming that the responsibility for initiating the steps required to effect this improvement rests with Government".

VAST PROBLEM

The problem is, however, so vast that the men, the money and the organisation required to handle it, have been extremely difficult to get together. Conditions in the provinces vary and some have gone further than others in attempting to organise work for the uplift of villages. Provincial governments have been trying through the Agricultural, Health and Co-operative Departments to carry on propaganda and some constructive work in the direction of improving the economic and social conditions in selected villages and tracts. Political exigencies have recently stimulated these activities and the desire to educate the voter is responsible for a good deal of the enthusiasm evinced in the matter of village improvement. The Government of India's grant of a crore and odd has also gone a long way in encouraging governments of provinces in formulating and attempting to carry out schemes of rural improvement. The movement goes by various names and of them "Rural Reconstruction" is the most ambitious. It probably connotes an ideal to be attained in the course of years and to be attempted by a variety of agencies and means. The alternative nomenclature, "village improvement" would mean the bettering of the life in the village through the provision of amenities, such as roads, education, sanitation, healthy amusements and so on. "Village uplift" indicates the utterly decadent state of the country-side and a concerted effort to raise the standard of living of the rural folk. The disparity between the town and the country, which is as old as history, has grown extremely wide in recent times, and we are apt to apply modern standards of life to the task of improving our villages. This is as it should be but it adds enormously to the difficulty of solving our problem.

AN ASSUMPTION

The movement for rural reconstruction assumes that the ancient Indian village organisation has gone to pieces owing to the impact of modern civilisation and needs complete overhauling. The corporate organisation of villages in India has been or is being dissolved, their old methods of industry and trade have become out of date and the ideas and the ways of living of the rural papulation are remote from the requirements of the modern age. How to renovate and overhaul this decadent system peculiar to lakhs of villages and crores of the population is a thought that may well stagger the imagination and damp the ardour of the reformer. Improvement to be real and durable, will have to receive its inspiration and its stimulus from within and measures of reform imposed from above and outside, are bound to prove futile. The printed word, which is a potent means of propaganda and education among the masses, cannot be expected to penetrate the gloom of illiteracy which broods over the whole country-side and we have to rely very largely on the spoken word and perhaps on the radio and the talkies. The agency employed to achieve the colossal task consists of handfuls of workers, official and non-official, carrying on their activities in collaboration or separately, and resources are made up partly of funds contributed by government, provincial and local, and partly of public subscriptions and contributions.

METHODS.

The methods adopted to attack the stupendous problem are either intensive or extensive. Villages in different parts of a province are selected for the experiment and an endeavour is made to cover the whole life of the people. A panchayat is established to do on a small scale in the village what a municipality does in a town. A better living co-operative society is often very useful for the purpose and the people are thus organised to look after their common affairs. Inculcation of thrift, supply of regulated credit, the introduction of improved agricultural crops and methods, the supply of pure water, sanitation are all expected to be looked after in such an organisation. In the villages selected, a school may be started, medicines may be provided, demonstrations to show improved ways of living may be held and the outlook of the people on life may be widened. It is yet too early to pronounce judgment on the outcome of the experiments, but there is a feeling, based on practical experience, that the effect of the work done under the guidance and influence of outsiders is often temporary and does not leave a permanent impress on the life of the villagers who soon relapse into their old unorganised state. Unless the desire for improved conditions of life becomes spontaneous and innate, village uplift work will remain a show organised by outsiders, to end in nothing when these people withdraw. As it is expected that the good influence of the model villages will radiate to other places, the permanence of the improvements is a factor of great moment. The question of funds as well as of selfless and benevolent leaders is of paramount importance in this connection. In villages blessed with money crops or commanding other sources of income, supplementary to what is yielded by agriculture, the question of the finance of improvements, such as a dispensary, a school and a playground, will present no difficulty since some of these will be inexpensive. But at least the initial cost of the others will have to come from oustide.

The extensive method is followed where improvements can be spread over a large area. The introduction of new seeds and manures and implements, the adoption of improved methods of cultivation, finance and marketing of crops and the breeding of better types of cattle, are measures calculated to put more money into the pockets of village people and to raise their standard of living. Lectures, demonstrations and shows arranged by Government departments are the usual means of propaganda and several tracts in the country have benefited by the introduction of the improvements suggested to the rural people. The soil is uncongenial for village uplift in parts of the country where owing to natural and other causes, there is no prospect of increase of income, and money stimulus seems to be a powerful force that it calculated to act as an urge to improvement.

A QUESTION

One interesting question that suggests itself here is: "Does rural reconstruction mean the revival of the old type of village life which has been disturbed and disorganised by the impact of modern civilisation or does it mean the adjustment of that social and economic system to the changed and changing conditions in the country and outside? Improved means of transport and communication and more active trade within the country and with the outside world have upset the old rural economy of India. Old handicrafts and trades have died out or decayed, the pressure of the population on the soil has steadily increased and unemployment or

(Continued on Page 12, Col.2)

INDUSTRIAL JOURNALS

"Textile Journal" Brings Out Tariff Board Number

INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL (Special Tariff Board Number), Bombay. Price Rs. 2/- per copy.

The current issue of this premier Industrial journal is full of well-written and informative articles dealing with textile and industrial topics. The chief item of interest, however, is the special section devoted to a discussion of the various aspects of the public enquiry by the Special Tariff Board. All the important evidence and memoranda are given.

Some extremely interesting and revealing figures are contained in an article on "Record Progress of Indian Textile Mill Industry."

A NEW JOURNAL.

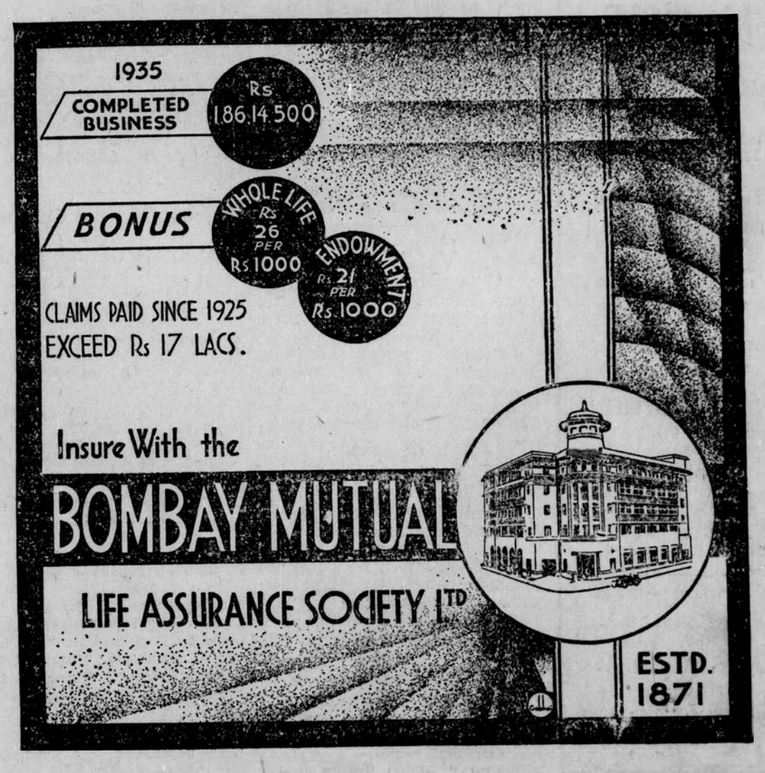
INDUSTRIAL REPORTER monthly, 21, Sukea Road, Calcutta. Annual Subscription Rs. 2/4/-.

This is one of the many new industrial journals that have recently come out in India and which are a healthy sign of the growing interest in matters industrial in this country. The first issue contains many features of interest to industrialists and manufacturers in India as well as informative tit bits about industrial activities in other countries. The most useful feature is the 'Information Bureau" which undertakes to supply free of charge information required by business and industrial firms. The number of pages at present is only 16 which is rather poor considering the subscription. "Money-making Industrial Schemes", the first of which appears to be quite practical, may however, recompence for that.

OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE JOURNAL

INDOXO. Published by the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., Calcutta. Subscription not stated.

This journal, as the editor claims in the Introduction, is intended to grow "as the mouthpiece of the Oxy-Acetylene Welding and Metal Cutting Industry in India" but it also deals with the other modern uses of different gases. The journal is well got-up, liberally illustrated and will not fail to interest those concerned with the industries it seeks to serve. Articles on Neon Lighting and Indian Paper making may even interest those who are not technically minded.



League Football

Field Day For Perry

Scores Four Goals Out Of Five For Fulham

NECK-TO-NECK FIGHT BETWEEN HUDDERSFIELD & TOTTENHAM

LONDON, Jan. 25.

More than-half-a million people who watched to-day's cupties and League matches stood in two minutes' silence and sang "Abide with me in memory of Late King George and God save the King" which was played by bands and taken up by the spectators in great fervour. All players wore black armlets. The majority of the matches were played in veritable mudheaps but the players adapted themselves to the conditions. The biggest crowds were 65,970 at Manchester City and 64,150 at Tottenham. There was a record crowd of 22,222 at Tranmere.

Manchester City's right-wing soon was busy but found the opponents' defence strong. Luton also got going but swift in the City's goal exhibited brilliant goalkeeping. The teams changed over with the score board blank.

After resumption Luton had the better of the exchanges but Herd and McLeod scored a goal each for Manchester. Luton's only goal was scored by Martin in the closing minutes. Luton had the better of exchanges throughout the second half.

SCOTTISH CUP.

In the Scottish-cup owing to inability to raise a suitable team in the mid-week Berwick Rangers have decided to scratch from the competition and give the match to Celtic.

AT TOTTENHAM.

At Tottenham both the teams made strong attacks. Spur's goalie did not field the ball for 20 minutes and then towards the interval both goals had narrow escapes. However, there was no scoring before the interval.

In the second-half, Huddersfield threatened danger but the Tottenham defence did not waver. Huddersfield defencer handled the ball and from 35 yards Howe, the Tottenham right-half crashed in an unstoppable shot and scored the only goal of the match after the game had been in progress for an hour and 17 minutes. It was game of fluctuating fortunes.

AT TRANMERE.

At Tranmere, Urmson scored within three minutes for the home team. Then Barnsley replied through warning, Hine and Ashton. All the three goals were scored between the twentieth and twenty-seventh minutes. Bell reduced lead before the interval when Barnsley led 3-2.

After resumption Tranmere were more aggressive but Fisher netted the fourth goal for Barnsley against the run of the play right on time.

At Liverpool 53,700 saw Bowden score for Arsenal at the fourteenth minute against the run of the play. Liverpool pressed hard but the Arsenal defence was sound. Niewuenhuys sent in several good centres but Riely brought off magnificent saves. There was no further scoring before the interval.

In the second-half, Hulme scored Arsenal's second goal after good attacks by both sides.

PERRY'S FIELD DAY.

For Fulham, Perry had field day scoring four goals out of five registered for them. Liddle and McPherson netted three goals each for Leicester and Watford respectively.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Astonvilla 2, Brentford 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Doncaster 0, Westham 2.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Brighton 2, Coventry 1; Bristolcity 2, Torquay 0; Cardiff 4, Gillingham 0; Clapton Orient versus Millwall (unplayed); Crystal Palace versus Luton (unplayed); Exeter 3, Newport 3; Northampton 3, Notts County 1; Queenspark Rangers 5, Swindon 1; Reading 0, Bournemouth 2; Southend 1, Bristolrovers 1; Watford Aldershot (unplayed).

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Barrow 0, Accrington 1; Carlisle 2, Walsall 1; Chesterfield versus Stockport (postponed due to fog); Hartlepools versus Tranmere (unplayed); Lincoln 2, Oldham 1; Mansfield 2, Gateshead 2 (when abandoned after 35 minutes); Newbrighton 3, Crewe 1; Rochdale 1, Chester 1; Rotherham 4, Darlington 0; Wrexham versus Halifax (postponed due to fog); York versus Southport (postponed ground being unfit).

Hull Beat Swinton

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:

Acton 5 St. Helens 0; Bradford vs. Castleford (postponed, ground unfit); Bramley vs. Leeds (postponed, ground unfit); Featherstone 2;, Rochdale 8; Dewsbury vs. Huddersfield (postponed); Halifax vs. Wakefield (postponed); Hull 16, Swinton 5; Hunslet vs. Hullkingston Rovers (postponed, unfit); Keighley 11, Batley 6; Leigh 7, Warrington 28; Oldham 2, Liverpool 10; Salford 55, Streatham 11; St. Helens Recreations 0, Barrow 26; Widnes 12, Broughton 0; Wigan 23, York 2.—Reuter.

F. A. CUP

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The following are the results of the matches played in the F. A. cup, fourth round:—

Bradfordcity versus Blackburn (postponed due to fog); Liverpool 0, Arsenal 2; Chelsea 4, Plymouth 1; Derby 2, Nottsforest 0; Bradford versus Westbromwich (postponed due to fog); Stoke 0, Manchester United 0; Tranmere 2, Barnsley 4; Tottenham 1, Huddersfield 0; Manchester City 2, Luton 1; Sheffield Wednesday versus Newcastle (postponed due to fog); Licester 6, Watford 3; Portvale 1, Grimsby 4; Leeds 2, Bury 1 (when abandoned after 75 minutes); Fulham 5, Blackpool 2; Middlesbrough 3, Orient 0; Preston 0, Sheffield United 0.—Reuter.

Scottish Cup

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Scottish Cup first round:—

Widton 1, Albion Rovers 7; Ayr 2, Stmirren 3; Burntisland 2, Dumbarton 2; Clyde 2, Forfar 1; Dundee 6, Babcockand Wilcox 0; Dundee United 2, Alloa 2; Edinburgh City 2, Cowdenbeath 3; Leith 2, Buckiethistle 3; Montrose 0, Falkirk 2; Peeblesrobers 3, Dalbeattlestar 3; Queen of South 2, Partick 0; Raith Rovers 2, St. Johnstone 4.

The remaining fixtures have been postponed, the grounds being unfit.—Reuter.

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Japanese Invitation To Mahatma

His Inspiration Is Very Much Wanted, Like Rain After A Long Period Of Drought, Says Dr. Kora

"M. D." writes in "Harijan."

The friend from Japan was Dr. Tomiko Kora, a professor in Japan Women's University, one of the best of Japan's women and a strong pacifist, who organized the numerous women's receptions for our Poet when he visited Japan, and interpreted his talks and speeches. She came to invite Gandhiji to Japan, on behalf of the 'New Living Movement' she represents. Her humility and deep culture strike you as you talk to her, and kindliness and broad human sympathy well up in her as she talks of the poor and the distressed. "We extend to Gandhiji our common people's invitation to Japan where his inspiration is very much wanted like rain after a long period of drought," she told me.

"But do you really need Gandhiji? What use has Japan of Gandhiji, Japan which exploits India and ravishes China" I asked her. "The latest news from China is that Chahar and Hopei are, under the name of autonomy, being brought under Japanese militarists, and one does not know what is coming next. I can't persuade myself that Japan can have any use of Gandhiji."

NOT MILITARISTS ALL.

"No," she said, without in the least resenting my remarks, "we want him very much. I assure you we the common people are not at all responsible for the Japanese militarists in China. Yet I confess I have not had the courage to pass through China, for the shame of the militarists' doings haunts me. We people have no share of the blame. We have enough material riches, but we are in fear of losing our soul, and our people are yearning to get a ray of hope in the gloom that surrounds them. We have always regarded India as the land of Buddha, and though we may have quite a lot to teach her in the material sphere India will ever have to teach us in the spiritual sphere. We are tired of our prosperity which acts as a sort of deadweight, we are dreadfully materialized, we seem to have no purpose of living. There is Kagawa of course. But his influence touches only the small circle of Christians. We have only 120,000 Christians, but we want someone like Mahatmaji to inspire our Buddhists and Shintoists."

NEW LIVING MOVEMENT.

Then she went on to tell me about the 'New Living Movement' which has centres throughout Japan—the movement called 'Sato Sinko Seikatu Kan.' Sato after whom the movement is called is a millionaire, and a Buddhist who gave all his wealth for the reconstruction of the life of the poor, and Yamashita has led the rural reconstruction part of it for 30 years. "We had the same problems as you," she said, "and we have solved them. You know we had untouchables in Japan? These so called untouchables came from foreign lands, and did our dirty jobs like skinning carcasses, tanning hide, etc. They used to live in locations, like the Jews' ghettoes, and they used to be treated worse than dogs. All this was as hard a fact as untouchability seems to be here in your country, but after the Restoration the whole thing went with a crash. As a child I remember being told to shun these 'etahs'—untouchables. But the present generation could not tell you what an untouchable is like."

"I am deeply interested," said I. "Please tell me something more about it. Was it ended by royal ukase or by the process of persuation and reform?'

"The State did not want it, no doubt, and then we had what we had what we used to call our horizontal movement which ruled out all the vertical strata—upper and lower, and put all on the same horizontal level. The process took about 30 years, I should think."

AUSTRALIANS MAKE 175 FOR TWO

Transvaal Skittled Out For 160 In First Innings

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 25.

Australians opened their three-day fixture against Transvaal Eleven here to-day before 8,000 spectators.

The weather was fine. The Home Team batting first were all out for 160 (Oreilly exploiting the leg-trap returning an analysis (25/9/54/7).

Australians after meeting with initial disaster losing the first wicket at 2 and the second at 25, recovered and increased the total to 175 without any further loss. when stumps were drawn for the day.

Fingleton and Darling remaining (not out) with 93 and 65 respectively. They put on 100 in 62 minutes.

Welsh Soccerites Against England

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Welsh Soccerites to play against England at Wolverhamton on February 5 are:

Sttap John (Sheffield United) Ellis (Motherwell), Jones (Leicester), Murphy (Westbromwich); Griffiths (Aston Villa); Richards (Brentford); Hopkins (Brentford); Phillius (Aston Villa); Astley (Aston Villa); Robbins (Westbromwich), Evans (Tottenham).

World Bridge Olympic Tournament

The World Bridge Olympic Tournament for Contract Bridge 1936 will be held at Shree Krishna Hindu Merchants' Club, Belle View Bungalow, Chowpati Road, Bombay, on the 2nd February, 1936, at 3-30 p.m. instead at 8-30 a.m. as previously advertised.

Pairs desirous of joining the Tournament are requested to send their entries as early as possible with an entrance fee of Rs. 6 per pair to Mr. H. C. Lokhandwala at the Club or to Dr. R. P. Ratnakar, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay. The date of receiving the entries has been extended upto the 30th January.

Objects Of Film Censorship

ALL-INDIA LEAGUE FORMULATES DEMANDS

The All-India League of Film Censorship the first plenary session of which will meet at Lucknow during the Congress week, have formulated the following demands as their immediate objective:—

The aim being to stop such pictures from exhibition on the screen as are detrimental to the religious and cultural feelings of the peoples, especially of those who are below 14 years of age.

Cricket News

ABORIGINAL "AUSSIE" WHO WAS POOR IN FIGURES

Human's Tactics In Zealand Test Criticised

(Frof Our Sports Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

The no-balling of Eddie Gilbert, the Queensland fast bowler, for infringing Australia's new "bodyline" rule, it recalls the fate of another equally famous aboriginal bowler, Jim Marsh. Thirty years ago Marsh played for South Australia with considerable success. His place was terrific, but his action was regarded, on no very good evidence, as doubtful. Marsh always indignantly denied throwing, and to prove his innocence turned up one day with his arm in splints, to make the bending of his elbow impossible. Eye-witnesses say he bowled just as fast as ever.

Like many aboriginals, Marsh had a wonderful eye but a poor head for figures. A friend one day found him just taking off the pads. "How many did you make, Jimmy?" he asked. "Seven sixes, ten fours, and a lot of threes and twos", said Marsh proudly. "Really", said the astonished friend, "Then how many did you make?" "Seventeen", admitted Marsh, quite unconscious of anti-climax.

HUMAN'S TACTICS

Cricket may one day become an "all-in" affair if captains keep on trying to devise means of defeating the rules. J. H. Human's tactics in New Zealand, when he bowled 24 wides and byes in succession in order to obtain the new ball, were, so far as we can remember, without precedent in a Test Match. His motive was obvious. Rightly or wrongly, he considered that if his bowlers had the use of the new ball there would be a chance of disposing of the last three batsmen and winning a match that would otherwise be drawn. Many are prepared here to concede that reasonable ingenuity should be permissible but many others share the view that this particular proceeding was as unfortunate as Wyatt's bowling of full tosses at Cameron last year. In each case there was a flavour of mockery; the game and the players lost dignity. If bowlers are to be permitted, says one cricketer, to bowl wides, and thereby keep the rate of scoring down to six runs in the time ordinarily taken to deliver an over, we can say good-bye to all dashing last-minute victories won by gallant hitting. Instead we shall have mathematicians sitting down with stop-watches at 4-30 to calculate just how many wides will be necessary to baulk the opponents from winning by six o'clock.

The same correspondent asks, why stop at wides? Why not no-balls? And if deliberate no-balls are countenanced, why not hire an American pitcher to stand ten yards or less from the batsman and incapacitate him by a series of terrific in-curves and out-curves at his body? This may, of course, be dismissed as fantastic; but once you depart from rules and the traditions of a game it is impossible to see just where the changes are going to stop.

"We Are No Agitators"

Jhabua State Subjects Representatives Appeal For Justice Before A.-G.-G.

(From A Correspondent.)

RUTLAM, (By Mail)

Several representatives of the Jhabua State tried to welcome and submit their representation before the A.G.G. Hon. Mr. K. S. Fitze, at Dohad Station, but unfortunately the Hon. A.G.G. was in sound sleep. Therefore a few representatives went to Rutlam and after garlanding the Hon. A.G.G. has submitted a lengthy representation on the present Jhabua Council Administration's rule.

ADMINISTRATION'S RULE

In the course of the representation it is stated:—The old grievances are not redressed as yet and new taxes are imposed by the Council. The traders and cultivators are the worst sufferers.

When the people were unable to bear the situation they protested through applications, telegrams, resolutions and no redress having been given they had to go to the length of observing Hartals. But when they were warned not to do such acts they have obeyed the Political Agent and have again protested against repression and demanded change in Administration whereupon the Council has given a gift of Ordinances.

In the month of September 34 the Jhabua people met in a Conference in which 18 resolutions were passed. In these resolutions the needs and demands of Jhabua people were made explicit. The people have also conveyed their views through a representation submitted through Seth Champalal of Ranapur on 13th September 34 in which the people have clearly submitted their demands. But, unfortunately the demands were not favourably considered.

NO AGITATORS

The Council officials are not satisfied with these ordinances but they are representing before the "Agency" that the representations, telegrams, protests, etc., made against the Council Administration and its officials are false and was a work of the Congress agitators. It is obvious that there has been nothing in common either in the methods or in the aims of those who made representations to the Paramount Power and those of the Congress. It is an attempt to prejudice your Honour and the Paramount Power and confuse issues

RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION.

It is also obvious that every aggrieved person has a right of representation in a constitutional way and where the machinery does not provide sufficient ways for it he may equally work for its amendment. Every person so representing need not be brandished as an agitator or a Congressman or given names. The officials cannot always appreciate the grievances of the humble subjects nor can they know them till they are voiced and laid before them. In the absence of any other machinery representations through petitions and through deputations are the only way to acquaint the Rulers with the grievances of the people. We had a hope that we would not be denied these under the new dispensation in which we were placed.

The representation further says, "it would have been well if your Honour could have devised some machinery whereby duly constituted representatives of the people could have conveyed their standpoint in a more constitutional way.

Concluding the representation says "We have full hope that your Honour would take the trouble to go through all the records, representations, telegrams, resolutions, etc., sent by the Jhabua public against the Council Administration for justice."

COSGRAVE'S SURRENDER TO BRITAIN EXPOSED

Parnell's Disciple Exposes Secret Financial Agreement

LONDON (By Air Mail)

The 'Irish Press' has received a letter dealing with the Secret Agreement from Captain Henry Harrison, who has a specialist's knowledge of the financial relations between the Free State and Britain

Captain Harrison sat in the British Parliament as a member of Parnell's party and was one of the "Chief's" most trusted friends

Captain Harrison writes:—

"I think that the 'Irish Press' is to be greatly congratulated on the outcome of your controversy with Mr. Cosgrave. His long explanations of his part, in 1922-23,in the unconditional surrender to Britain of Ireland's financial interests and rights leave him without defence, justification or excuse. That he misapprehended then, as he misapprehends now, the juridical aspects of the controverted issues may be his misfortune rather than his fault

"But it is to be noted that he nowhere appears to have sought the legal advice which was available for his guidance and with which it was his duty to fortify himself. Nor does he ever advert to the nature of the British representations, arguments, or pressure which induced him to form the views and take the action which he did. He appears to have accepted what he was told and to have done as he was told. And he is at least consistent. For he elaborates his grievance that the present Irish Government will not likewise do as it is told by Britain.

"Whatever else is doubtful it is clear that the "Ultimate Financial Settlement" is the crucial document in the present dispute between Ireland and Britain. Britain through Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, claimed that it was a document of equal authority with the Treaty itself. In this, of course, Britain and Mr. Thomas were demonstrably wrong, since it was not ratified by the Oireachtas. But there is more than this.

NOT AN AGREEMENT

"It is even doubtful whether, as signed by Mr. Blythe and Mr. Churchill, it was intended to be, or purported to be, an agreement between the two countries. It looks much more like a draft agreed between Messrs. Blythe and Churchill, setting out the terms which they would recommend to their respective Governments. For, it must be insisted neither Minister signed in his representative capacity.

"Thus, Mr. Blythe signed as Mr. Blythe only, and not as Mr. Blythe, 'Minister of Finance, Irish Free State'—and Mr. Churchill signed as Mr. Churchill only, and not as Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain.' And this is borne out by what immediately followed.

"This alleged agreement contained provisions for the avoidance of double income tax. Nevertheless, within about a fortnight of its signatures a formal agreement for the avoidance of double income tax was signed by Mr. Blythe and Mr. Churchill, respectively, in their representative capacities—and this document was expressly ratified by and scheduled in the British Finance Act of 1926. Is not the inference irresistible, either that the earlier Blythe-Churchill Document was not regarded as an agreement operative 'inter nationes', or else that, if it were regarded as operative, the rest of its terms were so secret that they could not be disclosed even though disclosure was necessary for ratification and ratification was necessary to make them definitely binding?

"The losses and inconveniences caused by the 'economic war', which Britain stated are not inconsiderable—on either side. But I trust that these temporary hardships will not lead any thinking Nationalist to support Mr. Cosgrave's policy of surrender, which would have the effect of trebling or quadrupling the public debt of our Irish Free State".

CAPT. HARRISON'S RECORD

Capt. Henry Harrison entered Irish public life as a member of the old Parnellite Party. As a student fresh from Oxford, he had been present at evictions in Donegal and in consequence of the protest which he made against the scenes which he had been witnessing, he was prosecuted under the Coercion Act and served a term in gaol. A vacancy occurred in Tipperary and Capt. Harrison was chosen for the constituency and elected.

During the closing years of Parnell's life he was, perhaps, the man who was mostly closely associated withe 'Chief".

In consequence of his adhesion to Parnell's cause he lost his seat in Tipperary.

He has always cherished a special devotion to Parnell's memory and has written "Parnell Vindicated", which presents his former leader's life in a new light in many aspects and which is an invaluable contribution to the history of the period. He has also made a special study of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland and has written valuable pamphlets on the question of the Secret Agreement dealing with the annuities and the tribute to Great Britain.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL

Four Poona Youths Convicted

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 26.

Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Assistant Sessions Judge Poona, pronounced judgment yesterday in the sensational case in which four non-Brahmin youths were charged for kidnapping a Brahmin girl. The accused in the case were Babu Krishna Shitole, Fatehsing Rangnath, Pandurang Gangaram and Krishna Yeshwant The jury by a unanimous decision held the first two accused guilty under section 366 of the Indian Penal Code and not guilty under section 373 I.P.C. As regards the remaining two accused viz Pandurang and Krishna the jury held them guilty under sections 368 and 109 I.P.C. and not guilty under section 373.

Agreeing with jury's verdict court awarded simple imprisonment for 2, 6, 1 and 2 months respectively to the four accused.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 3, 1992
Muslim: Jilkad 2
Parsi: Amardad 23, 1305
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 29m
Hightide: 1-50, 14-07
Lowtide: 8-05, 19-59

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 28.

Funeral of H. M. King George: Public Day of Mourning.
Results of M. Sc. Translation Tests, University Building 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 30.

Anglo-Scottish Education Society: Annual Speech Day and Prize Distribution, Sir John Beaument, Chief Justice, presiding, C. J. Hall 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 31.

Municipal Corporation 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Every Night at Eight", Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Look up and Laugh" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"East of Java" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Bishop Misbehaves" Time as usual.
PLAZA—"The Bride of Frankenstein" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Arizonian" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"I Give My Heart" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Orchids To You." Time as usual.
SUPER—"Hind Kesari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dr. Mudhurika" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Raj Ramani" Time as usual.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Red Rider" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Bright Eyes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Lost City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDMENT:—We have received a wall calendar from Precious Electric Company.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 25.—It is understood that the ensuing session of the Gujerati Litrary Association will be held at Ahmedabad in the middle of April.—United Press.

SARASWATI PUJAH

Under the auspices of the Bengali Primary School Saraswati Pujah will be celebrated to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10-30 a.m. in the school premises at 103, Dhanji Street.

GATHA SOCIETY

The weekly meeting of the Gatha Society to-morrow (Tuesday) has been abandoned on account of the funeral of His Imperial Majesty King George V fixed for that day.

AT JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

The Trustees of the Fort and Byculla Jewish Synagogues will hold special memorial service to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. on the funeral day of His late Majesty King George V.

SHROFF ASSOCIATION

It is resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association shall close their Hundi and other business to-morrow (Tuesday) being the day of the funeral of His late Majesty King George V.

E WARD MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

Mr. Shamsunder Balooji Karpe, is standing for the Municipal by-election of E Ward constituency for the seat fallen vacant on account of the death of Mr. S. K. Pupala.

DEFAMATION CASE WITHDRAWN
(From Our Correspondent,)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

Narshidasbhai, late Karbhari of Gamph and a well-known man in the Swetamber Community, had filed a defamation suit against Dhirajlal Tokershi, Editor and publisher of "Jain Jyoti" but the case was withdrawn by the complainant on the latter having expressed an unconditional regret today in the Court.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "China Maru" left Colombo on January 23 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 26.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th January and is due to arrive here on (Tuesday) the 28th January at day light.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER:—On account of the funeral of His late Majesty the King-Emperor, George V, the 28th Annual General Meeting of the Chamber which was fixed for Tuesday, January 28 has been postponed and will now be held on Friday January 31, at 5-30 P. M. at the office of the Chamber.

THE CAPITOL
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GRACIE FIELDS
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"LOOK UP & LAUGH"
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HE WAS CUPID and SHERLOCK HOLMES
—to this pair in love—and in trouble

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EDMUND GWENN
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
LUCILE WATSON
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Plans Open: Book Now.

MENINGITIS IN CITY

Health Officer On How To Prevent Further Spread Of Disease

The Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality writes:—

Cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis have been occurring in Bombay. This is however not a new disease in this City, as a few cases of the same nature have occurred sporadically in different localities for some years. The total number of cases reported in 1935 was 211. During the first week of this month, 10 cases occurred in two families in Cavel Street owing to infection from a case imported from Ahmedabad. Since then one or two cases are being reported daily from Cavel Street and the neighbouring localities which are in the Dhobi-Talao and Market sections. Besides these some sporadic cases have also been reported from other sections viz. Bhuleshwar, Mandvi, Fanaswady, Colaba, Esplanade, Umerkhady, Kharatalao, Khetwady, Girgaum, Walkeshwar, Byculla, Sion and Worli.

Measures such as disinfection of the places where the cases occur, prophylactic inoculation of the contacts, etc. are immediately taken by the Health Department in order to chock the spread of the disease. Since the occurence of the cases in Cavel Street, more than 600 persons have been inoculated with anti-meningococal sorum, and for the convenience of the public a special inoculation centre has been opened in No. 4 District Dispensary at Pinjrapole Street, where inoculation is performed both in the morning and afternoon free of charge. In addition to these measures, special arrangements have been made to treat contacts daily between 9 and 10 a.m. (B.T.) with nasal and throat disinfection at an Inhalator installed at the Municipal Camp at Sukhlaji Street.

In order to prevent further spread of the disease in the City, the Public are requested to cooperate with this Department and avail themselves of the facilities offered as above, and to give timely intimation at the Municipal Dispensaries in their Districts when any case of C. S. Meningitis comes to their knowledge, so as to enable this Department to take the necessary steps. They are also advised to a void crowded rooms and to practise instillation of a few drops of 1-250 Accriflavian Solution into the nose and gargling with 1-5000 Potassium Permanganate.

HACK VICTORIA ASSN.:—A meeting of the Bombay Hack Victoria Association was held at Byculla on Saturday when a resolution was passed as under:—hack victoria in Bombay shall ply for hire on Jan. 28 as a mark of respect to the memory of late King George.

"We the members of this Association greatly and sincerely regret the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King George The Fifth, and in token of our respect of his Sacred Memory, we have unanimously resolved that no Hack Victoria in Bombay shall ply for hire on the 28th January when the remains of the late His Most Gracious Majesty will be put to rest."

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR LATE KING

The trustees of the Zaoba Shree Ram Mandir request the presence of the members of the Pathare Prabhu community (ladies and gentlemen) on Tuesday the 28th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hari Kirtan to be held at the Zaoba Shree Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar, in memory of the late King Emperor George V.

DECCAN SABHA'S CONDOLENCE

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The Council of the Deccan Sabha is deeply grieved at the unexpected demise of His Majesty King George V. The Council offers its respectful and loyal condolence to Her Majesty the Queen Mother, His Majesty King Edward VIII and other members of the Royal family.

PUBLIC PRAYER BY PARSIS

A public meeting of the Parsis will be held under the auspices of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet of Bombay at the Wadiaji Atash-Behram, Dhobi Talao, tomorrow (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to offer prayers and wish peaceful rest to the soul of His late Majesty King George.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

"The Ordinary General Meeting of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, which was fixed to be held on Wednesday the 29th January 1936 has been postponed due to the sad demise of His Imperial Majesty King George V, to Wednesday the 5th February 1936, at the Office of the Association, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)"

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS.

The Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association have resolved to observe holiday on Tuesday for the funeral of the late King George V.

TRADE MARK DISPUTE

Madan And Sons Obtain Restraint Injunction

A suit was brought by Messrs. Madon Sons and Co. for an injunction perpetually restraining Messrs. Patel and Company, from selling or passing off an ague specific not of the plaintiffs' manufacture under a certain trade mark and get-up which, the plaintiffs alleged, were a colourable imitation of their trade mark and get-up. The suit came up for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell.

The plaintiffs carried on business as chemists and manufacturers and sellers of medicines.

They stated that for the last 45 years they had been manufacturing and selling in Bombay and all over India and outside India their well-known medicinal preparation known as Squibb's Ague Specific.

Their preparation was contained in flat bottles, on the broad sides of which were pasted certain labels, bearing, among other things the words: "The most powerful remedy ever known for the cure of Fevers, Ague, Plague and Malaria."

The bottles were folded in wrappers at the top of which were printed the words: "When Fever burns and Ague freezes, use Squibbs' Ague Specific." Under those words was printed the plaintiffs' trade mark, which consisted of the picture of a horse, with a lady on its back killing a dragon,

The plaintiffs said that their Ague Specific, as contained and packed in the manner stated, had acquired a very great reputation and was well known.

They alleged that in November, 1935, they came to know that the defendants, who carried on business at Bavla, in the Ahmedabad district, were manufacturing and selling in Bombay and elsewhere their Ague Specific, contained in flat bottles of similar size and shape to the plaintiff's bottles, and folded in wrappers and packed in cartons closely resembling those of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs complained that even the wording of their labels and wrappers had been copied by the defendants. On the defendants' labels after the words "Patels' Ague Specific" were printed the words: "The best remedy for all sorts of Fever such as Ague; Plague, Malaria, Remittent, etc." Again at the top of the defendants' wrappers were printed the words: "When Fever burns and Ague Freezes use Patels' Ague Specific."

The plaintiffs said that the defendants had so contrived their trade mark as to resemble closely the plaintiffs' trade mark, and when they were asked about it, the defendants had explained that their trade mark was a representation of a fight between a mongoose and a frog.

The plaintiffs submitted that the whole get-up of the defendants' Ague Specific was a fraudulent and colourable imitation of their Ague Specific, and was calculated to deceive purchasers.

At the hearing of the suit a consent decree was taken, whereby a perpetual injunction was issued against the defendants as asked for by the plaintiffs. The defendants were also ordered to deliver up to the plaintiffs for destruction all labels, wrappers and cartons to which the plaintiffs objected.

Mr. P. B. Vachha, instructed by Messrs. Vachha and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:

All telegraph offices including combined offices and Radio telepragh offices will observe Sunday working hours on Tuesday the 28th inst. the date of the funeral of his late Majesty King George. Ordinary telegrams will not be accepted that day.

SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Silk Merchants' Association of Bombay will administer free Meningitis Injections from to-day (Monday). Those who desire to take advantage of the same are requested to be present between 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Association situated at Dahanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

MASANI'S LECTURES

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called "Kshnoom" in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall, at Parsi Bazar, Graham Building, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through "Kshnoom' Classes presently current in the hall.

B. P. HARD COURT TENNIS

On account of the funeral of His Majesty King George V, the Tournament, instead of commencing on 28th inst. will commence on the 29th inst.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Tuesday's Programme At St. Thomas Cathedral

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary published on Saturday states:

The Governor in Council hereby announces that a Memorial Service will be held in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday January 28. The Honourable the Chief Justice, the Honourable Members of Council and Ministers, and the Judges of the High Court will attend. The Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, and all other officers of the Naval and other Public services present in Bombay are invited to attend. Admission to the Cathedral will be by tickets, which will be issued by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, on application.

2. Levee Dress with cocked hats will be worn by all Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear Morning Dress.

3. Foreign Consular Officers in Bombay desirous of attending the Service are hereby invited to attend.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council invites all communities in all parts of the Presidency to arrange among themselves to meet together on the same day for the same purpose.

Labour Leaders & Socialist Party

Mrs. Maniben Kara and Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, V.B. Karnik, Kondvikar and other labour leaders have sent the following statement for publication:—

"It has been published in the "Bombay Sentinel" that we have applied for the membership of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party in order to capture the same and to subvert the Party's policy in the Trade Union field. This is bound to create a good deal of misunderstanding and we think it necessary to clarify our position in this connection.

It is a fact that we have applied for the membership of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party. But we have not done so with the intention of capturing it or subverting its policy in the trade union field. We consider the Congress Socialist Party as a radical anti-imperialist left wing within the Indian National Congress. Our object in joining the Party is to strengthen this anti-imperialist wing in order to convert the Congress into a powerful anti-imperialist organisation. We think we can do it by being ourselves in the Party. We have no object of disrupting or creating unnecessary feuds within the Party. We hope this will clarify our position and will not add to the misunderstanding already prevailing.

TUESDAY, A POSTAL HOLIDAY.

As Tuesday (28th January) will be observed as a Post Office Holiday in accordance with the decision of the Government of India, being the date of the funeral of the late King George V, the following will be the latest hours of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Karachi Madras (Northbound) Air Mail Service closing on that day: Unregistered correspondence, 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 28-1-1936. Registered correspondence 5-00 p.m. on Monday, the 27-1-1936. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hours.

Unknown Man Run Over

An unknown man, (24), was run over and killed by an electric tower wagon, on Sunday morning, near the "A" cabin of the Grant Road station.

His body was removed to the morgue for an inquest.

PORT HAJ COMMITTEE OFFICE.

The Bombay Port Haj Committee passed a condolence resolution for the late King George V.

GIRGAUM VYAYAM SHALA.

The Girgaum Vyayam Shala; The Shradhanand Pathak and the Scout Classes, will be closed on 28th instant as a mark of respect to his late Majesty the King George V.

NATIONAL COLLEGE UNION

The annual general meeting and the gathering of all the past students and professors of the Bombay National College will be held on Saturday 1st February 1936, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Congress House, Vithal Sadan Hall. All concerned are requested to communicate their addresses to the Secretary c/o. 'Nava-Kal', Girgaum, Bombay.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL VACANCY

A notification in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states:—

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the death of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the University of Bombay Constituency, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 26 of the Bombay Electoral Rules, to call upon the said constituency to elect, in accordance with the said rules, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 24th February 1936.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Safia-Saadullah Wedding

The marriage of Saadullah Khan with Miss Safia Somji which took place at Muzzafarabad Hall on Sunday will be remembered for long by all those who attended it. The ceremony was both simple and dignified and the gathering was one of the most representative ones that have been witnesssed in Bombay. The outstanding feature of the wedding was the beautiful and deserved tribute that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu paid to the bride in her eloquent language. Another notable feature of the wedding was a praiseworthy departure from the usual Muslim marriage ceremony in that the bride and bridegroom sat together before the Kazi.

Roy Howard

Few newspaper men have what the Americans call the "flair" of Mr. Roy Howard, the American "publicity king", who passed through Bombay last Saturday by the tourist boat President 'Wilson.' Cent per cent American in his language, speech and manners, Mr. Howard took the reporters by storm with his amazing fluency of words, far too fast for the fastest stenographer. For 35 years, an Editor, Mr. Howard is thoroughly conversant with world politcis. But he devoted a greater part of his life to the development of newspaper business and at present he is the Chairman of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, controlling 24 dailies in the United States. He has travelled throughout the Orient, always fast and furious. He has repeatedly visited China and the Far East and has travelled across the vast wildernesses of Siberia. And he took the first available opportunity to pay a visit to India, having flown from Bangkok to Calcutta, leaving his wife, his son, his daughter, his daughter-in-law and his secretary, on board the President 'Wilson' in the Far East and joining them again at Bombay.

He told the reporters in confidence ("Don't run it in the columns, boys," was his advice) that he was bewildered at the medieval structures, the castles, the palaces, the minarets, the mountains and the scenery and the ancient temples, that met his eye, at Benares, Delhi, Jaipur, in fact, wherever he went. And at last, when he came back to the boat and met his secretary, he said: "I enjoyed my business-mail, as I would have enjoyed a square-meal!" He discussed Far Eastern politics freely and seemed to consider that the Philippine Islands were destined to have an important role in the near future. He is one of those Americans, who urged the United States to grant independence to the Philippines, because they had pledged their word, and who asked the Philippines not to accept independence, which would mean economic suicide, since America would have to raise customs tariffs and barriers as it would deal with other foreign countries, outside the United States commonwealth. As it is, there is no doubt that independence to the Islands, which are small in size and weak economically, would mean the crippling of Philippine Sugar trade, which has serious rivals already in Cuba and Java.

LORRY SMASH AT MAHIM

A terrible motor lorry smash occurred on the Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, Bombay, on Saturday midnight, resulting in the death of one person and injuries to 16 other occupants.

Grave allegations were made by the police against the driver that he was under the influence of alcohol, and was driving the lorry in so rash and negligent a manner, that he was unable to control the vehicle .

It appears that the lorry-driver, Narayandas Harjivandas, in the employ of Messrs. Duke & Co., Byculla, was carrying about 18 passengers in the lorry, and was proceeding along the Lady Jamshedji Road. While passing the woollen mill junction towards Dadar, he is alleged to have swerved towards the right hand side of the road, with the result that the lorry wheeled round, and capsized on its left on a foot-path. All the occupants were thrown out, and one Krishna Laxman sustained fatal injuries.

The body was removed to the morgue for an inquest.

HINDUSTANI PRESIDENTS' REGRET

An extraordinary meeting of the Hindustani Residents' Association, Bombay, will be held at the Santa Cruz, residence of Babu Indernarayan Sahib, Judge, Small Causes Court, on Tuesday (28th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when a condolence resolution over the sad demise of the late King George V, will be moved and adopted.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA, BOMBAY

The Honorary Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes.—

Arrangements are being made to hold a public meeting for distributing prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the Hindi examinations held in February and September 1935.

Exact time and place will be notified when arrangements are complete. All successful candidates are requested to be present at the meeting to take the certificates.

The following have won prizes:

Date Of Examination 10-2-35

PRATHAMIK GRADE:—First: Sjt. Sitaram V. Gokhale; Second: Smt. Sumitradevi Marballi and Smt. Sushiladevi Jayakar.

MADYAMA GRADE:—First: Sjt. Hari N. Ghaisas; Second: Sjt. Narayan S. Sanzgiri.

RASHTRA BHASHA:—First: Smt. Shantadevi Koppikar; Second: Smt. Ratnadevi Hattangadi.

Date Of Examination 9-9-35

PRATHAMIK:—First: Sjt. Bal Gangadhar Kher; Second: Sjt. Reghunath Karve.

MADHYAMA:—First: Sjt. Bhalchandra Keluskar; Second: Sjt. Vittal Rege.

RASHTRA BHASHA:—First: Sjt. Hari Narayan Ghaisas; Second: Smt. Anandidevi Amladi.

ANNOUNCEMENT
UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
The Bombay Branch Office of the Company will be shifted from Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to the ground floor, P. & O. BANK BUILDING, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on the 1st February, 1936.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1936

CONGRESS AND COUNCILS

In her presidential address at the Tamil Nadu Provincial Political Conference at Karaikudi during the week-end Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipati M.L.C. expressed quite natural pride at "triumph after triumph" having established the confidence of the people in the Congress and all reactionary parties having been "routed in all the elections from the Legislative Assembly to the local boards and the municipalities." Now the problem for the province, as for the whole country, is how best to strengthen that popular confidence and use it in the best interests of the nation. Mrs. Lakshmipati did not underrate the value of work in the Councils and the local bodies. But she rightly emphasized the point that "the strength of the Congress depends on the amount of work we do in villages by way of propaganda as well as constructive work." We hope that in Madras, and in other provinces too, more than lip homage is paid to the work in the villages.

Need For Open Discussion

So far as work in the Councils is concerned, Mrs. Lakshmipati, in common with many others in Madras, wishes that the Lucknow Congress should permit the acceptance of office and that there should be full liberty to act according as the exigencies of the situation require or as the peculiar circumstances of each province may warrant." It is unfortunate, however, that Mrs. Lakshmipati like many other Congress leaders, is content with a more or less dogmatic assertion of her view and does not discuss and weigh the pros and cons of the question and give reasons for her belief that the balance of advantage is in favour of acceptance. Now that the time for the Congress session is fast drawing near, it is desirable that the question should be publicly discussed in all its bearings, it being always remembered that the alternative to acceptance is not a surrender of power to non-Congress Councillors but the controlling of non-Congress ministers by the Congress Party. What matters most is the strength of numbers in the Councils

Need For Discipline

Assuming that the Lucknow session permits acceptance of office where such a course is found desirable, the question arises which Congress body is to decide in each case whether or not the permission is to be availed of. Mrs. Lakshmipati suggests, as if it were a matter of course, that "the decision should rest with the Parliamentary Board in each case and that Board will no doubt decide after close consultation with the local organisation." Now the question of acceptance of office is admittedly one of policy and is fraught with grave responsibilities and the final decision in any particular case should be made by the Working Committee, subject to such general conditions as may be laid down by the Congress session or the A.I.C.C. It is, of course, understood that before arriving at any decision the Working Committee will duly consult the Parliamentary Board and the Provincial Congress Committee concerned. Finally it should be clearly understood by all that the decision of the Lucknow session should be unreservedly accepted by all the parties in the Congress. Else the Congress Party may not get the strength in the Councils either to form a Ministry or control one formed by other parties.

Labour Conditions In Bombay

One of the greatest defects in our material relating to the condition of workers in the Presidency is the absence of any statistics, regularly compiled and periodically published, about the wages paid to them. Though the Presidency claims to be the most advanced industrially, its equipment in this regard is of the most rudimentary type, compared with the corresponding equipment in other countries. And hence, the attempt of the Bombay Labour Office to prepare a General Wage Census, crystallized in its "First Report on Wages, Hours and Work, and Conditions of Employment" in the perennial factories in the engineering industry in the Presidency proper, deserves a cordial welcome, in so far as it tries to meet this long-felt want. The attempt, being the first of its kind, and undertaken without the authority of a Statistical Act, must necessarily be taken, in its results, with some reservations. Its success, as far as it goes, depends, admittedly, on the goodwill and co-operation of the employers. It is, however, a well-known phenomenon, in all such enquiries that the ignorance of most of the workers and the selfishness of not a few of the employers places a severe obstacle in the path of the enquirers. Apart from this initial, intangible difficulty, there are a variey of ways of fixing, calculating, and paying wages; the lack of homogeneity in the types of factories covered; the inability of the informants to understand correctly the nature of the enquiry, and, consequently, to answer all points in the questionnaire accurately . The Department had, therefore, to spend considerable time in visits to explain the nature of the enquiry, in the efforts to standardise the substance of the enquiry, and exercise vigilance to ensure accuracy in the replies. The time having been spent, however, the results obtained are pronounced to be "beyond expectation",—so far, at least, as accuracy is concerned.

The report deals with all perennial factories having engineering occupation. The total number covered by the enquiry was 692 factories of which 221 were classed as engineering concerns, and relates to 75,566 workers, of whom 46,726 are engaged in engineering proper. Contrasted with such highly developed and mechanised industry as a cotton mill, the size of the engineering factory is much smaller,—over 65 per cent of the factories considered, employing less than 100, and only two employing over 3,000. The majority of the workers, again, are men, 72,258 out of a total of 75,566. Workers are recruited for these concerns either through special offices or departments of the concerns,—as in Government and Railway factories; or by the employer or his agent direct. There seems to be comparatively little emphasis on specialised skill, or previous training, needed even for these occupations, though some arrangements are made in particular concerns for some kind of apprentice training. It is, however, a healthy feature to have few or no middlemen or labour contractors, who levy an unfair tax, as it were, on the workers' wages. There is no standardisation in the payment of wages, either as to rates, or the period of payment, or the mode of calculation,—a position which admits of considerable abuse in the hands of narrow-minded employers—though there is no reference to such possibility in the report. The general tendency in the industry is reported to be in the direction of giving consolidated pay, rather than a series of allowances over or in lieu of a substantive wage. But there are hourly rates, daily rates, monthly rates; and the calculation for the consolidated amount, with allowance for overtime, whenever made, follows a bewildering variety of methods. 97 per cent of the establishments follow the monthly system of wage-payments; but even there the actual calculation is hardly uniform. Is it not possible to introduce, by negatiation or by legislation, if necessary, some degree of uniformity and standardisation in this connection?. There is, again, a considerable margin of time between the date when the wage-payment becomes due, and the date when the payment is actually made. Here, also, there is room for hardship to the worker, which might be easily removed, and his temptation to run into debt obviated, if some standard principle of payment on a fixed day was enforced. The institution of the factory co-operative bank or making rules for loans to operatives do not obviate the temptation; they only reduce the virus of the evil. The workers have, except in Government factories and railway workshops, neither a regular holiday nor proper annual vacation, or leave with pay. On the other hand, in this industry, there is at least a semblance of provision for the superannuation of workers, by contributory or non-contributory provident funds, pensionn, or retirement gratuities. Healthy as this feature is, its scope of utility is restricted to relatively better paid workers, and, of course, to more permanent employees. The weekly hours of work vary from 33 1/2 to 60,—the maximum permitted by the law in the year under report. 60 per cent of the workers have 48 hours a week, 10.61 per cent between 49 and 54, 10.61 per cent have 54 hours, and, the remainder between 54 and 60 hours per week. Since January 1, 1935 the maximum permitted hours of work are reduced to 54.

Statistics of earnings reveal some surprising differences in the several areas. Bombay city, though the largest single area for such employment, and relatively most costly to live in, is not the best paid in the Presidency. Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panchmahals show a definite superiority in earnings, supervisory or operative, skilled or unskilled. Women workers are paid at substantially lower rates, compared with men, for the same tasks. The average earnings of all workers in the industry, in the Presidency, comes to Rs. 38-3-3, hardly a living wage,—let alone an income sufficient for civilised existence. The industry, considered as a whole, must be regarded as not a large scale business, if we are to judge from the average size of employment. Internal and external economies are, therefore, rather difficult to introduce. Though the questionnaire contains questions about the existence of trade unions in the factory or occupation, very little is given in the report proper about the organisation amongst the workers themselves and the consciousness of their rights as workers, as citizens, as civilised human beings. The enquiry seems, finally, to have been undertaken and carried out, rather from the standpoint of employers, than from that of the employed. But while workers' organisations are yet to be perfected, it is, perhaps, impossible to expect that natural corrective or counterpart of such enquiries, which would be furnished by the organised workers' own representatives, or offices compiling and maintaining statistics. In these circumstances we cannot but welcome this First Report, and express the hope that, when the census is completed, many features would be revealed which will exercise our civic conscience considerably.

ART, COMMERCIALISM AND THE PROLETARIAT

A Criticism Of The Chattopadyaya Theories

(BY "OBSERVATEUR").

In complaining as he does in his article puolished in these columns on the 22nd instant, about what probably means the present situation of the Indian theatre, Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya muddles up quite a variety of 'cliches" that could easily degenerate into as many meaningless platitudes.

His whole terminology is rather bewildering although it is impossible to deny that in tilting at the windmills of 'commercialism' and similar pseudo-poetic abstractions, Mr. Chattopadhyaya is himself guilty of the insipidly mechanised vulgar, obvious, played out (the vocabulary is his) commercial jargon. One finds it remarkable, however, not because it is jargon but because it is meaningless.

Commerce In Art.

I believe no real artist need bother his head about commercialism because, even if this bogeyistic 'ism were to be feared as an unaesthetic phenomenon, it could hardly interfere with the kind of activities that justify his (or her) existence. One does not see, indeed, why commercialism is to be sniffed at when the whole artistic function is based on its operation. The gentle reader (who might actively turn out a gangster type hooligan), the auditor, spectator are, between the whole disreputable lot, a requisite, if not of artistic creation (whose home, like the human soul's as Mr. Santayana might, say, is the desert of the subconscious depths) of artistic commerce unless Mr. Chattopadhyaya wrote, acted, saw, applauded his own play. I note, with due deference, the south and north poles of the Meredithean critical exoticism (so brilliantly metaphysical) at the one end and the theosophistic mysticism at the other. Do I not regard my poor charwoman as an inspired Sappho without the gift of speech?

Nature Of Art.

Commercialism, I beg leave to state, is a social necessity just as vulgarity is an artistic necessity demanded by the excellence of art. We live amongst, suffer fools; the Mother has decreed it, as the Burra Dada might say. It is deplorable, but it is as inescapable as bad poetry. And much as we romantics might sigh, after all, commercialism is not as bad as it might have been, shall one say, in the Sahara Desert if the heavens had dropped a poet amongst the sand dunes and the silence.

Real art, I mean to say, exists

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

OUR LONDON LETTER

The Passing Away Of Comrade "Sak"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
(By Air Mail.)

As we reflect back on the happenings of the week in Great Britain the fact arrestingly impresses on us that it has been one of the worst weeks that many of us have witnessed for many years. Hailstorms, gales, continuous period of sleets, snow-storms, with the inevitable drifting away of vessels on the high seas and in the Channel, accompanied by forced landing of aeroplanes and blazing fires can make any human being depressed in the midst of most happy circumstances. But as if there was no end to our plight, the Indian community, almost at the fag end of the week, received a rude shock to read at their breakfast table on Friday morning the irreparable loss that India had suffered by the sudden death of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala. The ink was hardly dry when we prepared ourselves to read that Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who was for almost the whole week struggling between life and death, passed away in the early hours of this morning. The cup of misery was not filled to its brim, for, the Court at Sandringham issued a bulletin causing uneasiness in the hearts of many Englishmen and Englishwomen over the health of their King. And all this in a London whose every inch of soil and house-tops are covered with snow—that intriguing sight of pleasant-looking clean bed sheet under which many a human being is resting under doctor's orders suffering from 'flu

Comrade "Sak"

Shapurji Saklatvala, whose name is, I dare say, a household world in the British Isles, was hale and hearty until the afternoon of Thursday. Earlier in the week, he had returned from Manchester after a strenuous tour in the industrial areas of the town, preaching Communism and making more adherents to that philosophy of life to which he devoted himself to the end of his life at the age of 61. He had planned another tour of the North on the following day but in between that period he held conferences with his Indian comrades urging upon them the need for unity amongst all sections of Indian opinion. He had hardly emerged successfully out of this conference and started writing a long letter to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru when a heart seizure saw the end of a life that had been ceaselessly active Death claimed its victim in less than two minutes leaving behind thousands of people, here and in many lands to mourn the passing away of a brave fighter on behalf of the oppressed people. The British capitalist Press, which had nothing common with the ideal or philosophy of Saklatvala's life, recognised the greatness of the Indian Communist and practically representatives of all newspapers called at 2, St. Albans Villas to enquire "how it all happened". Though sponsoring unpopular causes in the midst of most reactionary forces, the transparent honesty of purpose had its due reward and recognition even at the hands of British newspaper writers. Two other former members of Parliament died during the week unnoticed and unhonoured, Saklatvala's name was on the newspaper posters, with obituary notices in all the newspapers.

Labour Leaders' Tribute

Saklatvala was an institution in himself in the Indian life of the British Isles and it will take many years to replace that institution which took thirty years in making. As Mr. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League, wrote to the tragic widow, many violently disagreed with Saklatvala's methods of political activities but there was none in this country who yielded to anyone in his regard and respect for the personal character of a man who was intensely human. Mr. Menon himself was always drawn on the opposite side of Saklatvala's political fray yet the tie that bound two Indians together was the passion common to both of liberating their country. What applied to the relation of Mr. Menon to Mr. Saklatvala perhaps applied more forcibly to Mr. Saklatvala's relations with his British political opponents. No better endorsement of this realism could be found than the words of Mr. Attlee and Mr. Lansbury. The Leader of the Labour Party told me "He was ever courteous and was gifted with a very vivid sense of humour, and personally I always got on well in personal relationship with him." Mr. Lansbury wrote to say "My Most Bereaved Friends, I should like to say that although Saklatvala and I often found ourselves in disagreement on questions of method and organisations, we always remained true friends."

The Oil Embargo

When the weather storm-centre is on this side of the Channel, the political storm-centres are in Geneva, Paris and East Africa. They had their reaction in London on Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, who thought he stood by his Conservative principles by disowning a Conservative candidate in the Ross and Cromorty bye-election in support of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, whom the press does not hesitate to describe as a political weather-cock. How far the Prime Minister of England is trusted by the British Press can be guaged by the comments of the editorial writers and "diplomatic correspondents" of Fleet Street on the Cabinet meeting held during the week at which the Prime Minister decided to do nothing for the time being about oil sanctions against Italy. "Premier Sins Again" said the "Daily Herald" in asserting that worst fears were confirmed. "Once again the moral weakening of the "National" Government has wobbled away from the plain obligations of the Covenant. "Once again they have played with the idea of making it easy for Mussolini..... We warned our readers that an anti-sanctionist conspiracy was being hatched. The warning was justified. And now it is time for public opinion to take this conspiracy by the neck and wring the life of it, as it wrung the life out of the Hoare-Laval plan." Vernon Bartlett, famous former commentator of the B.B.C., indicated the line of the Government by pointing out that "a further delay or a failure to impose an embargo on oil, voted three months ago by the League, would show such timid hesitation on the part of the Governments that it would be relatively easy to persuade the people they control that the whole business of sanctions was a mis-

(Continued on page 7 Col: 6)

Frankly Speaking

RACE FOR ARMAMENTS.

Dr. Goebbels has just made another of his war speeches. The other day he announced to the world that Hitlerite Germans preferred guns to butter. On Saturday addressing an audience of 10,000 people, he defended Germany's growing expenditure on re-armament and said that the German programme was not complete but that they were only playing the overture. He added cynically that they would have told the world the truth about Germany, but "one only made an announcement when one had cannons behind it." His statement that Germany did not believe the League of Nations would bring peace to the world is, of course, not surprising. But he did not add that it is the violation by Germany as well as other European Powers of the principles for which the League stands which makes the latter an ineffective and impotent instrument for guaranteeing the peace of the world.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

Ten out of the twenty-one Congress Provincial Congress Committees have so far declared their choice of President of the Lucknow Congress session and all have voted for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In each of these provinces the election was unanimous or wholly unanimous. In these circumstances, particularly in view of Gandhiji himself having recommended the Pandit, the latter's final election is now a foregone conclusion. Indeed, no better selection could be made in the absence of Gandhiji. He is the fittest person to satisfy and control all groups in the Congress and generally to rouse the country out of the present lethargy and hesitancy. We fervently hope his wife's health will allow him to give his undivided attention to the Congress and the country.

MR. GAVAI'S PROTEST.

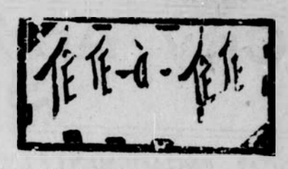
It is gratifying to find that Mr. Gavai M.L.C., the Harijan leader of the Central Provinces, has publicly protested against the very discourteous and offensive remarks of Dr. Ambedkar against Mahatma Gandhi. It, of course, needs nobody's testimony to prove Mahatma Gandhi's devotion to the welfare of the Harijans—he is, indeed, their greatest friend and benefactor to-day! But Dr. Ambedkar's perverted enthusiasm is to-day running away beyond all sense of proportion, and his campaign of misrepresentation is likely to mislead the Harijan masses. Mr. Gavai has, therefore, done well in warning the Harijans against Dr. Ambedkar's 'exploiting their ignorance,' and pointing to the services rendered by Mahatmaji to the Harijans, and especially the 'blank cheque' offered to them at the time of the famous Poona Pact. Mr. Gavai's observations about the attitude of modern Hindu youths towards untouchability also reflect more faithfully the present trend of thought, than the unrelieved despair of Dr. Ambedkar

COMMUNAL APPOINTMENTS.

Communal representation in elected bodies is an admitted evil but is acquiesced in by many as the lesser of two evils. The same may be said of appointments on communal lines. The example of the Muslim members of the Calcutta Corporation in demanding a due recognition of their community's claims to the appointments in that body is now being followed by the Muslims in the Karachi Corporation. But the hard and fast rule suggested by Mr. M. H. Ghazdar M.L.C., fixing definite percentages for different communities is hardly practicable. That part of his suggestion, however, is sound which insists that minimum qualifications should be "fixed for each category of service and no candidate should be appointed who does not possess the prescribed qualifications." This is far more than a local question and it is time it was seriously considered by the leaders of the communities concerned, with a view to finding out a solution satisfactory to the whole country

SENSE OF HUMOUR—AND OF DUTY.

In the bitter and strained atmosphere that prevails in the world at prsent, even quarrels between States can seriously weaken the cause of peace. It is a matter of great satisfaction, therefore, that the dispute between Soviet Russia and Uruguay has come to an end and both the parties have approved of a League formula. The whole matter, from the very beginning, appeared to be the result more of a mutual misunderstanding than of any serious grievance. And now that the unfortunate affair has been amicably settled, we hope the two countries will resume diplomatic relations and hereafter live in peace. It is interesting to note that the formula was announced and agreed to amidst laughter. If only the League Powers retained their sense of humour in such petty squabbles and their sense of duty in matters involving a serious breach of world peace like the Italian agression, the world could certainly be made a happier and better place to live in.



FAITH IN IMPERIAL FREFERENCE.
—Headline.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty had a great deal of it and paid heavily for it —like alll martyrs who die (in this case, a political death) for their "faith."

* * * *

Mr. Oliver Baldwin says the MacDonalds are trying to enter Parliament by the back-door.

If that, too, is bolted against them they may then try the chimney.

* * * *

A report from Abyssinia says that many Italian aeroplanes were brought down.

Their imperialist ambitions, however, continue to soar high.

* * *

Sir Martin Forster said in a speech at Madras that poison gas attacks were not more inhuman than other methods of destruction.

Knowing the state to which humans and human nature have come to one cannot but agree with him. After all the inventors of these devilish things are alleged to be human beings!

* * *

Says "The Statesman"—

"The action of the European members of the Madras Council recently, when they gave no help to an Opposition which, without them, procured the rejection of a proposal that the ratepayers' money should be wasted in helping the Congress to celebrate its golden jubilee, was a deplorable example of a lack of responsibility which has been all too common and which is fatal to all efforts at reform in civic affairs."

Doesn't this "lack of responsibility" in civic affairs with which the conscience-keeper of the Europeans in India charges them belie "the wealth and experience of a democratic form of Government" with which the Governor of Madras credits them?

* * * *

MYSTERY OF FIRE-WALKING.
—Headline.

It is not half so mysterious as the mystery of Fire-eating.

* * * *

Even Doctor Goebbels can sometimes be too rash. In his latest oration, for instance, he declared that Germany did not want to be a second Abyssinia and have civilization brought to it by aeroplanes and bombs.

We expect a strong note of protest from Italy against this unmistakable aspersion on the lofty motives of the descendants of Imperial Rome.

* * * *

The army, the voluble Doctor further declared, was not for war but to safeguard the workers.

An enlargement and increase of concentration camps is, thereby, indicated.

Who said Germany was like a big prison house?

* * * *

Apropos of Muslim members of the Karachi Municipal Corporation catching the communal-representation-in-Municipal-Services-contagion (a disease worse than the mysterious "jhinjinia"!) from Calcutta, we have a fertile suggestion to make to our communal-representation wallah friends.

Why not extend the principle to titles and honours and see if the minorities' rights have been safeguarded in the matter? Members of one community, in fact, should see to it that a sufficient number of Khan Bahadurs, Rae Bahadurs (as the case may be), Knights, Kaiser-i-Hind Medal Holders, etc. have been duly created in the other communities. Thus they will inflict an effective blow on the rival community and will not bring themselves within the purview of the Cr. L. A. Act either!

* * * *

The magistrate glowered at the man in the witness-box. "You say this man robbed you?" he said, haevily. "Can you pick out any of your property from this heap of articles found on the prisoner?"

"Yes; that's my handkerchief with 'B' in the corner'," said the witness.

"But that is no proof my man," snapped the magistrate, "I have a handkerchief with 'B' in the corner."

"Well, I lost two handkerchiefs," said the witness.

Remove Harijans' Disabilities

Plea For Greater Facilities To Third-Class Passengers

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE APPRECIATE ASSEMBLY CONGRESS MEMBERS' WORK

KARAIKUDI, Jan. 26.

The subjects committee of the Tamil Nadu Conference sat for 2½ hours last evening, and passed a number of non-controversial resolutions. After a short open session this morning, the Subjects Committee is resuming in the afternoon to discuss important private resolutions.

DELEGATES TO A. I. C. C.

At the meeting of the Tamil Nadu delegates to Lucknow Congress the following eight have been elected to the All-India Congress Committee:— Messrs. Satyamurty, Avanasilingham Chetty, Muthuranga Mudaliar, Kumarasamy Raja (all M. L. As) Mrs. Lakshmipathy, and Messrs. P. N. Chokkalingham Chettiar, A. Vedaratna Pillai, and C. Ayyamuthu.—A. P.

KARAIKUDI, Jan. 26.

That Congressmen, including leaders, should travel only third class while on propaganda tour on behalf of the Congress at its expense, and effective steps should be taken in the Assembly by Congressmen to provide greater facilities for third class passengers, who contributed the bulk of the Railway income, and that earnest attempts should be made to remove disabilities of Harijans were among the decisions reached at the open session of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference, this morning.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

Being the "Independence Day" the Conference at the outset passed a resolution reiterating the Congress objective as Purna Swaraj, and urging the people to carry out the Congress programme, hastening its early realisation.

The Conference also prayed for Mahatma Gandhi's health, and recorded appreciation of the Congress members' work in the Assembly, at the same time criticising Government's disregard of the popular verdict of the Assembly.—A. P.

The wedding of Mr. Saadulla h Khan, nephew of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, wth Miss Safia Somji, well-known Congress wor ker of Bombay, was solemnised at Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, on Sunday afternoon, in the pr esence of a distinguished gatheri ng.

The happy couple who received a large number of messages wishing them a happy married life, including one from Mahatma Gandhi.

SAFIA-SAADULLAH UNION

Mahatma And Leaders Wish Couple Happy Married Life

The Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, Bombay, assumed a festive appearance on the occasion of the marriage ceremony of Miss Safia Somji, a prominent Congress leader, and the G. O. C. of the Women Volunteer Corps during the session of the Bombay Congress with Mr. Saadullah Khan, son of Dr. Khan Sahib, M.L.A., the Frontier Congress leader.

The whole premises were decorated with National flags and buntings. Almost all prominent Congress workers were present.

Mr. Ghulam Hussein A. Somji (the bride's father), and Mr. Saadullah Khan, (the bridegroom), received the guests of the evening. All communities were represented at the function and there was a distinguished gathering. Prominent among those present were, Dr. M. A. Ansari, (Delhi), Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Jinnah, Bhulabhai Desai, Jamnalal Bajaj, K. F. Nariman, Ranimtoolan Chinoy, T. M. Kajiji, M. C. Chagla, Dr. Rajabali Patel, Mr. and Mrs. Vaikunth Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Brelvi, Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, and Dr. Jivrajj and Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. Farid-ul-Huq Ansari, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. and Mrs. Hatisingh, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. A. Fyzee, Pandit Santanam (Lahore), Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, K. Natarajan, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Yusuf J. Meherally, M. R. Masani, Dr. Hardikar, S. K. Patil, Achyut Patwardhan, P. R. Lele, Atiya Begum, Messrs. Mohanlal Desai, Soorji Vallabhdas, Sunderdas Morarji Mr. and Mrs. Lukmani, Dr. Abdul Hamed, Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha, Mr. Abdur Rahman, Mr. Yusuf, Miss Manibehn Kara, Mr. Nimbkar, Mr. and Mrs. Sirajuddin Vasi, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, Mr. Ganpatshankar and several others.

The shamiana was tastefully decorated with flowers and khadi, and Dr. Ansari.

The marriage was solemnized by Kazi Murgay.

WISHES OF HAPPY UNION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, felicitating the couple on their happy union said that the occasion was honoured, in that representatives of several associations and belonging to all political creeds were present.

She said that it was a unique occasion. Everybody knew Miss Safia Somji who had marched at the head of the lady volunteers at the Bombay session of the Congress and was a popular Congress worker known not only to Bombay but renowned all over India. Saadullah Khan, the bridegroom came from the stock of the Khan Brothers of the Frontier, the land of the eagles and hawks and mountain bulls. They were marrying on the eve of the Independence Day and she wished the pair a long life lin the service of their Motherland, not only as man and wife but as colleagues and comrades.

Several congratulatory telegrams were received from friends and well-wishers. Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Babu Rajendra Prasad, wired to Jamnalalji to convey their best wishes to the couple wishing them a prosperous and happy married life in the 'service to the Nation.'

MAHATMA'S BLESSINGS

Mr. Mahadev Desai wrote to the wedded sister Safia and brother Saadullah Khan:

"If Bapu had been well, he should have written himself what I am writing on his behalf. May the auspicious day of the 26th of January begin for you both a happy wedded life of service and dedication, made all the stronger and richer by the indissoluble tie that binds you."

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) MAHADEV DESAI.

A similar telegram was received from Sir Lallubhai Samaldas from Bhavnagar. It conveyed his sincere congratulations from Gujrat.

WEDDING GIFTS

Many wedding presents of cash and kind in the shape of caskets, vases, bowls, jars, plates (all silver), and also books were received by the couple.

After the guests present had congratulated the newly-wed, the party adjourned to a marriage feast, after which the function terminated.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6.)

take. This policy would stand no chance whatever of success were it not for the laziness of public opinion. Having compelled the sensational rejection of the Hoare-Laval Plan, people are tempted to think everything is over, bar the shouting."

Candid Statements

The political correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says flatly that "any notion that this Government, regretting its momentary disloyalty to the League over the Paris peace terms, is now set on a heroic League course can be dismissed. Mr. Eden himself is said to be as ready as any of his colleagues to welcome at least a postponement of the oil sanction." Even the "Daily Telegraph" which has rarely failed the "National" Government, confirmed the impression that the Government is trying to kill oil sanctions by a prolonged shilly-shally. The political correspondent of this Ministerial organ says they are first going to wait for America and then they are going to wait to see if a "practical plan" can be worked out."

Another Peace Plan

These candid observations led to denials and apologetical statements on the part of the Government. They took the first available opportunity on the wireless to broadcast that the "Government's policy and attitude towards Oil Sanctions remain unchanged." These denials were followed by other denials from the Continent where the King of the Belgians has been suspected for a long time of hatching a new peace plan for stopping the war in East Africa. In spite of the denial it is persistently stated that Belgium, that is the King of the Belgians and not her people, at the instance of the Vatican, may make the next effort to bring about peace between Italy and Abyssinia. She will propose that a commission of inquiry should be sent to Abyssinia, a proposal which would be acceptable to Italy, because she realises that it would be most difficult for Britain or France to take the initiative again, and therefore, envisages an eventual solution to the conflict through the League of Nations for which the Belgian suggestion would be the starting point. The Belgian intervention will, of course, take place on the discreet suggestion of the Vatican acting, naturally, as a great spiritual power with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the conflict.

The Naval Conference

The tangle over the naval parity between the big five Powers came to a head and Japan decided for us what we had prophecised for the Naval Conference. The Conference has, indeed, ended in a row, with the Japanese delegates walking out, leaving behind "advisers" to watch what other four Powers, Britain, France, America and Italy" are upto! Uptil now we have seen nothing in the record of any of the Governments concerned—least of all the National Government of Britain—to suggest that these gentlemen were going to take any steps whatever to do their duty under the existing Naval Treaties to which they have all so solemnly put their names; namely, to work for the limitation and reduction of armaments. Now we see even less in their present plans to reassure anyone who believes that there are better ways of spending money in this country than using it to build more cruisers with more guns on them.

Although feeling in all the delegations, representing the four remaining Powers, is that the Japanese have blundered badly in their conduct of the negotiations, there is no desire to present the world at the end of the Four-Power Conference with an accomplished fact. We are told that it is more than probable that when once the Conference is within sight of agreement on the whole series of proposals the four Powers may decide to ask other Powers with naval interests to consult with them. That is a matter for the future. It is not suggested that the present moment is the right time, but it is quite possible that time may show the Japanese withdrawal to be a mere interlude. Certainly the other Powers are not disposed to admit for a moment that Admiral Nagano has interfered with the progress of the ideal of naval disarmament. Thus to all outward appearance the Naval Conference is going ahead as though the Japanese were present. Indeed, an outside observer might remark that they are progressing more rapidly than if the Japanese were present.

'INDEPENDENCE DAY' OBSERVATIONS

Solemn Pledge Reaffirmed In Bombay

The Independence Day was observed in a simple and solemn way, in Bombay on Sunday, when at a mass meeting held at Chowpatty in the evening, the Lahore resolution was read in different languages, and was unanimously reaffirmed. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

In the morning, the National Flag was unfurled at the Congress House by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Various volunteer Corps in the city, including the Bombay National Guards and the lady volunteers of the Gandhi Seva Sena saluted the National Flag on the occasion.

At Chowpatty meeting, Mrs. Naidu read the resolution in English which said,

SOLEMN PLEDGE.

"We remind ourselves on this the solemn National Day, that Complete Independence is our birthright and that we shall use all and only peaceful and legitimate means to achieve it. We shall consider no sacrifice or suffering too great to be undergone and shall not rest till we have achieved it.

"As an essential step in the direction of achieving that end we shall seek

(a) to adopt and promote heart unity among different communities and to establish complete equality of status among all, irrespective of caste or race.

(b) to adopt and promote complete abstinence from intoxicating drinks or drugs.

(c) to promote hand spinning and other village industries and to adopt for personal use khaddar and other products of village industries as far as possible to the exclusion of other products.

(d) to abolish untouchability.

(e) to serve the starving millions in every way we can.

(f) to engage in all other national and constructive efforts.

She was followed by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who read the resolution in Hindi, Mr. Nagindas T. Master in Gujerati, and Mr. S. K. Patil, in Marathi. The resolution was unanimously accepted.

Among those present included Mrs. Perin Captain, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Mr. K. Santanam and members of the Congress Socialist Party.

The meeting dispersed after the "Vande Mataram" was sung.

JAWAHAR IN LONDON

Week's Programme Includes Conference On "Indian Affairs"

LONDON, January 25.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru arrives in London to-morrow, attends the Indian Press Conference on Wednesday and presides over the Saklatvala Memorial Meeting at Caxton Hall on Thursday evening.

Other engagements include the Conference with delegates from organisations connected with Indian Affairs and a public welcome at Caxton Hall on February 3, Lunch with Mr. George Lansbury in the House of Commons, and Tea with Indian League Parliamentary Committee on February 5.

Pundit Jawaharlal leaves the following day.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR COMRADE SAK

LONDON, January 25.

Pundit Jawaharlal is arriving in London to-morrow. Several public and private engagements have been arranged during his stay which is expected to last one week.

Among other engagements, Pundit Jawaharlal will preside over a Memorial Meeting for the late Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala which will take place at Caxton Hall, Westminster.—Indian Allied News.

GREECE GOES TO POLLS

Both Main Parties Support King For His Policy Of Conciliation

ATHENS, Jan. 25.

Greece goes to polls to-morrow in a most significant general election since 1924.

Both main parties support King George who since his return in November followed a conciliatory and impartial policy. Threats of 'Coup d'etat' by General Kondylis who resigned premiership owing to differences with the King whom he brought back to the throne were considered by the cabinet.

The cabinet which is non-party is taking no part in the campaign.

With a view to ensuring clean elections, provincial prefects have been replaced by magistrates who will control police and military forces.

Public and political meetings have been banned. The two main parties are the Populists who are moderate and the Royalists led by Gen. Tsaldaris and Liberals, the erstwhile Republicans now led by Sofonslis. Neither Gen. Kondylis nor the smaller of the extremist parties expected to shine at the polls.—Reuter.

The birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand was celebrated on 16th instant by students and teachers of St. Mira's High School, Hyderabad Sind. Girls gave recitations from Shri Gita and other scriptures. Mr. Gangaram spoke on the life and teachings of Swami Vivekanand.

NO REICHSBANK SHARES FOR ALIENS?

German New Foreign Currency Decree

BERLIN, Jan. 25.

A new foreign currency decree prohibits the acquisition by foreigners and emigrants of Reichsbank shares which is the only stock whose dividend can be transferred and the recent rise of which was due to considerable purchase on behalf of emigrants.

Blocked marks: Will not in future be accepted for purchases of Reichsbank shares and emigrants and others will no longer be allowed to take Reichsbank shares out of the country.—Reuter's Special.

Sequel To Destruction Of "Morro Castle"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Three defendants in the "Morro Castle" trial will be convicted for criminal negligence, namely William F. Warms, acting Captain, E. S. Abbot Chief Engineer, and Henry E. Cabaud, Executive Vice-President of the New York Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

The conviction carries the maximum penalty of 10,000 dollars fine, and 10 years' imprisonment. The defendants will also be held on bail until they will be sentenced on Jan. 28. The company also will be convicted and faces a possible fine of 10,000 dollars.

The "Morro Castle" was destroyed by fire with a loss of 124 lives in September 1934.

Casualties In Friday's Battle

ROME, Jan. 25

It is officially stated that the Italian casualties in Friday's battle in the Tembien section were 743. This figure includes 433 white officers and soldiers and 310 native troops killed and wounded.

The communique claims that the Abyssinian casualties were over 5,000.—Indian Allied News.

GREAT RUSH TO WESTMINSTER HALL

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Admissions to Westminster Hall on Saturday totalled 150,770 making the total for two days, 291,702 When the doors were closed shortly after midnight another queue began to form for reopening at 8.00. The national pilgrimage is so great that the authorities decided that to-day's queue should not be closed until 01.00 on Monday.

C. P. TEXTILE STRIKE ECHO

NAGPUR, Jan. 25.

The President of the Legislative Council disallowed three adjournment motions with reference to the Textile Strike at Burhanpur, the lockout at Pulgaon and the threatened eviction of the former from the chawls, the subject matter of which could have been brought up through a resolution —United Press.

Hubli's Condolence

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, January 24.

A meeting of Hubli citizens held this evening in the Municipal Hall Sardar Mahabuba'lkhan presiding. A condolence resolution was passed on the death of the late King Emperor.

The trivial incident of a dog barking at a goat is reported to have led to a clash between a party of alleged gamblers at Sukkur in which lath's were used. One was injured and died after admission to hospital. Three persons have been arrested in this connection.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

"The Black Abbot"

Inspector Wade—

YES, I THREW THAT WARNING NOTE!-I DIDN'T WANT ANY DETECTIVES HERE!
BUT I SENT FOR THEM! WHY ----?
MISS GWYN AND MR. GILDER!
I'LL TALK TO YOU AFTER WE EAT!
THE DINNER THAT IS TO START A TRAIN OF DEADLY EVENTS!
LYMAN ANDERSON
I'LL EXPLAIN EVERYTHING, WADE--LATER!
SORRY WE'RE LATE, HARRY--ANY NEWS ABOUT THE BLACK ABBOT?
NO, DARLING--AND I HOPE THERE WON'T BE!
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A Look Round The World

"Red" China Marches Forward

'IL DUCE' BEHIND SCENES: JAPAN'S ARMY BUDGET: WHICH WAY SPAIN?: FUTURE OF FASCISM: MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN ALEXANDRIA: FRANCE'S AIR FORCE: RECORD SILVER PRODUCTION: PARIS, WONDER CITY OF FUTURE: NAZIS BRING HUNGER: U. S. DEBT.

SHANGHAI (By Air Mail.)

The recent Communist invasion of the province of Kweichow brings yet another piece of the Chinese territory under the influence of the "Red."

The conflicts between the Nanking troops and the Communist bands have lately become a chronic feature in the country where the Communists, due to the pressure put upon the central front of Tsiansi have been advancing at the same time, towards the East, the West as well as the South.

At present there are seven Soviet regions in China of which the most important overlaps the territories of the provinces of Foussian, Kwangsi and Szechwan.

The efforts of Chiang-Kai-Shek to suppress the red troops have not yet borne any fruit. With every announcement of victory made by the Nanking Government from time to time, the information has somehow leaked out that the "Reds" have occupied new territories and this inspite of the fact the Communist troops are much inferior to the Government army with regards to arms and ammunitions.

"RED" ARMS.

The Chinese writer Tan-Linli who studied the question of arms among the Communists, declared sometime ago that about 30 p.c. of the arms in actual possession of the Chinese Red Armies come from the Republican troops which had submitted to the Red soldiers in 1927. Over 25 p.c. has probably been purchased in the foreign concession territories, 20 p.c. obtained by confiscation, 10 p.c. manufactured on spot and 15 p.c. obtained from diverse other sources.

For a long time General Chiang Kai Shek has been carrying on a crusade against them with the aid of modern war weapons and aeroplanes, but his progress so far has been very slow. This may possibly be due to the war tactics adopted by the Nanking army. For it is known that with the advance of a few miles, the Government troops at once construct roads and fortifications and it is only when the communications behind have become entirely safe that a new advance is made.

It is however possible that the real success of the Communists depends upon the welcome which they receive from the population. Famished and poverty-stricken, these people believe that the Soviet constitution alone will bring them happiness which they have been longing for, during the last many years of internecine wars and economic depressions.

Mussolini Behind The Soviet-Uruguayan Conflict?

GENEVA, (By Air Mail.)

According to the socialist journal "Le Travail," the present rupture of diplomatic relations between Uruguay and the Soviet Republic is mainly due to the political intrigues of Signor Mussolini who exercises a very great influence on the Government of Montevideo and who it is alleged has been greatly annoyed by the energetic action of the Soviet diplomacy against Italian aggression in Abyssinia.

It is pointed out that the Uruguayan government have never enjoyed the role of political or economic independence and is at present the instrument of the reactionary forces and anti-Sovietic Governments.

Japan's Military Expenditure

OSAKA (By Air Mail.)

According to "Osaka Mainichi," Japan's budget for the next year has almost been balanced—the expenditure amounting to 2,272 million yens as against the total receipts of 2,271 millions.

In financial circles the budget is considered to have broken all records having been superior to that of last year by 79 million. The estimated military expenditure is 46.6 p.c. of the total amount. Out of this, 503 million yens have been fixed for the army and 551 million yens for the marine.

The expenditure for the Imperial household is fixed at 4 million yens and for the ministry of education at 192 millions.

Election Campaign In Spain

MADRID (By Air Mail.)

"Gil Robles and his 'Catholic Action,' included in the Right block is still the most powerful party in Spain" declares the journal "El Debate." They are at present in electoral alliance with the monarchist group and also hope to get the support of the Agrarian, the Liberal Democrats and some of the Lerroux's followers. As such they will again occupy the most important position in Spanish politics.

The campaign for the election of the new Cortes has been started in right earnest. The main parties in question are the Right block with their anti-Communist slogan and the Left block consisting of socialists, Left Radicals under Lerroux and the Dissenting Radicals.

End Of Mussolini's Regime?

LONDON.

According to the English journal "Week" the European political circles are anticipating a great political revolution in Italy as a sequel to the agitation at present spreading in the Italian as well as among the rank and file of the Italian people. This may possibly result in great repercussions and end up the Mussolinian regime. A substitute is therefore being planned when such a thing occurs. It is alleged that the recent visit of King Leopold to England was not for upsetting the present order and substituting Umberto but for a possible loan that might be arranged should Prince Umberto, the Crown Prince of Italy assume the power to set off any grave social disorder that is bound to occur at the breakdown of the actual regime.

Military Activities In Alexandria

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

"A military town of great importance with paved roads, cinemas and cafes all surrounded by barbed wires, has sprung up in the desert of Sidi Bichr" wires the Alexandria correspondent of the "Daily Express."

Over five thousand tents may be observed erected on the roads while round Alexandria, the construction of military barracks is proceeding in great haste.

The exact number of aeroplanes under British command is not known but the arrival of many machines is expected any time.

Day and night, British soldiers are seen unloading ships after ships of war material including tanks, canons, aeroplanes, barbed wires and ambulances.

The inquietitude caused by recent happenings is still alive as ever, declares the journal and Great Britain is taking all necessary precautions for defending the route to India.

France Modernising Military Air-Force

PARIS, (By Air Mail.)

According to the statement made by Genaram Denain the entire French military Air-Service will have been made un-to-date and efficient, by early this year.

As much as half the machines of the entire military service are proposed for replacement.

The journal "Figaro" declares that the Government are at present planning the complete revision of chasers and observation aeroplanes as the old fashioned bombers have already been made into effective modern machines. The naval air-ports of Cherbourg, Bizerte, Berre and Hourtin have been reconstructed according to modern exigencies while air-bases have been built in Corisca, Morocco and Algeria.

Record Silver Production

MOSCOW. (By Air Mail.)

Statistics of the annual production of silver in Russia are now available the silver mines completing the year's plan only ten days after the gold mines.

The actual amount produced during the last year was 1.8 million ounces, that is, eight times more than during the year preceding the war. The Soviet Government are giving great attention to silver mining in the country and more men and machinery are being requisitioned for next year.

It is estimated that the total output will be increased by over 40 p.c.

Paris To Be Rebuilt

A city without slums, where rosy-cheeked children play safely in acres of parkland and garden, the traffic policemen's paradise, the housewife's dream this is to be Paris, the wonder city of the future, declares Mr. Jose Sherciff in the "Daily Herald."

To-day, three million Parisians live in a city of an area of 40 square miles. Seventeen plague spots mar the heart of the capital. While hundreds of luxury flats at exhorbitant rents stand empty, men and women are huddled together in dilapidated tenements, without hygiene, heating, light or ventilation.

Paris is girt by an infamous poverty zone where, in ramshackle shanties, the poorest of the poor eke out their existence in appalling conditions. This zone which lies outside the ancient fortifications of the city is destined to become a ring of green parkland encircling Paris. Within this great belt will arise an inner circle of modern flats for working men and women.

"COME TO SUBURBS."

One of the worst slums of the areas will become the world's first "International City of Art and Thought." Here, artists and craftsmen of all nations will be invited to make their headquarters in a specially organised community. The "City" will have studios and laboratories, its own theatre, lecture halls, hospital and library. A great "Come to the Suburbs" campaign is one of the features of the plan for the New Paris. Already round the city, there have sprung up 20 garden cities and more are planned.

An experiment in skyscrapers, which it is believed may solve the air defence problem of the future is being made in Drancy. Here block of flats are being built as slim towers forming a difficult objective to the enemy aircraft.

To encourage the Frenchman to live in the suburbs, a general speeding up of communications will take place. These in turn will be facilitated by the huge government scheme for widening and building of strategic roads out of Paris to link up the capital with the big industrial centres of France.

Alongside reconstruction plans for Paris, an anti-noise campaign is being waged so that the Paris of future may be a silent city.

Food Shortage In Germany

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

A clear proof of the dire necessity to which Germany has been reduced is given by the recent appearance of synthetic eggs sold in glass tubes in the German towns.

The happy mood which was the chief characteristic of the German people of olden days, is no more. Food shortage has indeed been so severe that open demonstrations have been organised at many places. The suffering to which the lower class people have been reduced is terrible.

Government have been trying their best to cope up with the situation.

Latest arrangements relate to a barter-transaction with Poland whereby aeroplanes will be exchanged for eggs. The German Government have undertaken to supply the Polish airforce with 200 aeroplanes of the latest designs in return for butter, grease and eggs from that country. Should the scheme succeed, it might possibly be extended in other directions. For while Poland needs armaments it has an abundant supply of agricultural products.

Government have also been making efforts to extend their control on an ever increasing list of foodstuffs. Prices are being fixed for the various commodities sold in the German markets with the result that the farmers, unable to make any profits, are contemplating the organisation of a passive resistance.

Such has indeed become the opposition, that it is alleged that the Secret Police have been ordered to put aside the anti-Communistic activity for the moment, and direct their attention against the farmers who are attempting "food sabotage."

U. S. A Debt

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail.)

According to a report just issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, the federal, state and local gross public debt of the United States has increased from dol. 39,000 millions to about dol. 50,000 millions. Out of this, dol. 29.5 billions is public debt and dol. 20.5 billion, state and local debt.

It has been estimated that, at the present level, this amount approximates one year's national income and about one-fifth of the total national wealth.

The amount required for servicing the debt annually is dol 2.8 billion, which represent more than 20 per cent. of the revenue receipts of all Government units from all sources.

For the last two years, the federal debt charges have been equal to nearly 34 per cent. of the total federal receipt—the ratio of these to national income being 2.3 per cent. for 1934.

The figures appear smaller than the comparative British figures for the decade ending 1933 during which the national debt charges averaged about 43 per cent. of the Exchequer receipts and about 9 per cent. of the national income. The local governmental debt of the United Kingdom, however, is relatively much smaller than the State and local debt of the United States while on the basis of total debt the position of the U.S.A. is also much less favourable.

Petrol Anxiety In Japan

TOKYO (By Air Mail)

The Japanese political circles are considerably agitated over the recurrent conversations at Geneva regarding petrol sanctions to be adopted against Italy.

This is due not to any sympathetic attitude for the Italian aggression in Abyssinia but to the ever-increasing fear that some day Japan may possibly share the same fate. Already in the words of General Araki "an unqualified aggression has been made against Japan". Japan's emotions and the night-mare of eventual petrol sanctions that is haunting the minds of those who guide the destinies of the Nippon empire become comprehensible before the light of these fears. It is realised that even an absolute superiority of ammunitions and other war materials along with any intrinsic quality and morale of the Japanese troops will not suffice in deciding the fate of the next war. In order to come out as victorious it would be indispensable to possess huge stocks of petrol.

At least this is the one lesson that Japan has learnt out of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and she has come to the painful realisation that her position is in no way better than that of Italy.

If Japan has more or less made provision for the future supply of iron and coal by seizing Manchuria the question of petrol still remains unsettled.

Inquietude regarding the provision of petrol, it must be admitted, is not altogether of a recent origin.

As early as 9th February 1933, Admiral Toshiatsu Sakamoto of the Kosekae party put interpellations at the Chamber of Peers, as to what the government intended to do with regard to this matter, affirming that the question of combustible liquids was of urgent importance due to the political events happening abroad.

The reply of Admiral Osumi, the Minister of Marine was no less significant. He declared that a sum of 350,000 yens had been set aside for prospecting purposes in the region of Takao in the Island of Formosa and efforts had been made for the exploitation of petrol fields in the Japanese portion of the island of Sakhaline. The south Manchurian Railway Company had beisdes tried to extract mineral oil from bituminous schists and successful attempts had also been made for the liquifaction of carbon. At present Japan hardly produces 10 per cent. of its total petrol consumption and the latter is rapidly increasing. The proposals of oil embargo against Italy have, therefore become almost an obsession and the problem of the hour is, how to find petrol.

An association instigated by the military authorities has recently been organised. It comprises of the "Mitsui Bussan Kaisha", the "Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha", the "Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha", the "Ogura Sekiyu Kaisha" and some other companies and its chief object is to acquire petrol fields in foreign countries.

So far, however, not much progress has been made. At present Japan has only two concessions, one in the northern part of the island of Sakhaline and the other in the island of Borneo. The rights of exploitation in Sakhaline expire in 1936. The Soviet Government have for the time being consented to delay the expiry of the concessions on which the work has already been done. The result of this has been that the petrol company has been ordered by Tokyo to work up almost all places as early as possible.

The Borneo concession has not so far been very profitable, in spite of much money spent on the enterprise. The work in that area has, therefore, been suspended. The Japanese government circles are, however, actually making negotiations for acquiring concessions in the Dutch East Indies as also in many parts of S. America.

A proposal to Japan has already been made by the Maxican government while in Columbia, Equator and Argentina, there are innumerable prospects of petrol exploitation by the Japanese industrialists.

Such at least is the opinion of Tokyo.

The Japanese government have for the first time stood as guarantees for the loan that has recently been raised in Tokyo for petrol exploitation by the "Kita Karafuto Sekiyu Kaisha" and have also given them an enormous subsidy.

Besides, they have also planned further subsidy for the liquifaction of petrol by synthetic means of which the laboratories of the minister of commerce and industries and also that of the South Manchurian Company have been working for a long time.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIANS IN GERMANY

16 Stipends For Studies In Various Subjects

The India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie in its meeting on January 10th 1936 decided to announce 16 scholarships in institutions of higher learning in Germany available for Indian scholars (male or female) of outstanding ability, for the academic year 1936-1937. The scholarships are named after great German and Indian representatives in their field of science or in honour of personalities who supported the cause of Indo-German cultural co-operation.

The scholarships are for Medicine; Mathematics; Indology; Chemistry; Physics; German Language and Literature; Engineering; Archaeology; Veterinary Science; Agriculture and Mining.

All scholarships consist of 500.—Marks and exemption from the tuition-fees at the University.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

The scholarships are tenable for one academic year beginning by November 1, 1936.

Applicants for the stipends must be graduates of recognised Indian Universities, preferably scholars possessing research experience. Applications from non-graduates will be given consideration only if they have recognised literary or scientific achievements to their credit. Every applicant must possess good health.

It is desired that the applicant should have a fair knowledge of the German language, as all academic work in Germany is carried on through the medium of German.

Besides it is imperative that a scholarship-holder should arrive at Munich by the 1st September and stay in this city at his own cost till the academic year begins in November, devoting these weeks to intense study of German language at the University of Munich where he will be exempted from fees.

If the candidate is desirous of acquiring a German degree he must be prepared to stay in Germany at least for 1 1/2 to 2 years. An extension of the scholarship not being sure (though possible if the student proves worthy) the student must possess sufficient means of his own for the second year of study.

Apart from the scholarship the student must be prepared to spend at least 120.—Marks (moderately lived) per month from his own pocket for the necessary expenses not included in the scholarship.

The applications must contain: A survey on the previous academic career, an exact statement of the further study-programme, copies of all important certificates.

A statement regarding knowledge of German is desirable, specimens of the student's work, recommendational letters from two professors or other well-known personalities, a guarantee by some prominent personality that the applicant is really earnest about his application and will certainly come to Germany before 1st September, 1936, if a scholarship is granted to him and a health-certificate.

All applications should reach India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie before 1st April, 1936, The successful candidates will be notified by air-mail in the month of June, 1936 to the latest.

The applications must 'directly' be sent to the following address: Dr. Franz Thierfelder, Hon. Secretary, India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie Maximilianeum, Munchen, 8, Germany.

Nagpur's Condolence

NAGPUR, January 24.

An extraordinary meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee this morning passed a resolution recording profound sorrow at the sad demise of King George. The Committee offered respectful condolence to the King Emperor and the Queen mother, and members of the Royal Family.—A.P.

RAJKOT NEWS IN BRIEF

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

All the States in Kathiawar observed three days' mourning on account of the sad demise of the late King George.

Mr. Rushbrook Williams has been appointed Huzur Personal Secretary to Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

Rangoon.—Divine service in memory of King George was held at Scotts Kirk on Sunday evening and it was attended by a large congregation including the Governor and Lady Stephenson.

The World Of Finance

A Weekly Review

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

The death of King George V has cast a deep gloom over the world of international finance with all the force of an overwhelming disaster, and hence the markets have remained rather dull and uninteresting during the week under review. But events of considerable political and economic significance have also happened during this week with far-reaching repercussions over the financial world.

The precarious life of M. Laval's cabinet which has withstood many a storm during the past few months, has, at last come to an end. The opposition to some of the important provisions of the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty has resulted in a Cabinet crisis in Egypt, and the negotiations for the formation of a Wafdist Cabinet, with Nahas Pasha at the helm of affairs, do not appear to have been fruitful so far. The Italian aggression in East Africa and Japan's manoeuvres in China constitute a baffling proposition for all the "doves of peace" gathered at Geneva.

The gloomy political atmosphere is, of course, restricting the activity in all the markets. The white metal market remained dull, while the Cotton Exchange has evinced definte signs of weakness. Stocks and shares are barely steady.

Gyrations Of Dollar And Franc

The gyrations of both dollar and franc constitute the principal feature of the international exchange markets this week. The political crisis in France and the inflationary sentiment in U. S. A. have caused a precipitous fall in the exchange value of both franc and dollar in terms of sterling. The dollar and franc are vying each other for the monopoly of the attention of the continental speculator in the foreign exchange market, and the American dollar has gone ahead of the French franc by registering a serious slump to 5.00 for the first time after November, 1934.

Despite the denial of the rumours of the devaluation of dollar by the U. S. Treasury officials, there has been an increased flow of capital from New York to London since the past few days. The prevalence of uncertain political conditions on the Continent, the adoption of the Neutrality Act by the U. S. A., the precarious career of various currencies in Europe, and the boom-like conditions in the New York Stock Exchange, have all contributed to a large inflow of short-term capital into U. S. A. during the past few months.

Heading To A Crisis

But matters in U. S. A. are also heading to a crisis. The deficit in the U. S. budget is increasing day by day. The Supreme Court has declared the A. A. A. and the Processing Taxes unconstitutional. The Veterans Bonus Bill which has been vetoed by President Roosevelt, is again passed by the House of Representatives by two-thirds majority. If the Senate also passes this bill with the same majority, the U. S. Administration will be placed under a serious predicament to meet a fresh expenditure of about two billion dollars. Hence the inflationist group in the U. S. Congress, urge the issue of the fresh currency against huge gold holdings in the Treasury.

But the fears of an administration of further dose of devaluation to the dollar are entirely unfounded, as it will not be necessary for the U. S. Treasury to resort to such a measure under the present circumstances, unless it be a deliberate move from the U. S. Administration.

New French Cabinet

The success of M. Sarraut in France to form a fresh Cabinet may allay the fears regarding the future of the franc. The new Government may not be expected to make any radical changes in the monetary policy of the country in view of the general elections after a few months. The inclusion of M. Flandin, and the retention of M. Reginier as the Finance Minister, assure the defence of the gold franc against any force tending to its devaluation. The Bank of France has recently reduced the bank rate, and maintains a reserve of Fr. 66,268 millions against a note circulation of Fr. 81,260 millions. Despite the fact that the general economic conditions in the country are far from satisfactory, the new Government also may cling to the orthodox policy of deflation till another Government succeeds them after the general election, or till the matters take a more serious turn.

Silver Prices

The price of silver after touching the lowest level of 19d. per ounce, has improved a little on the reports that the U.S.A. has absorbed all offerings freely at this level. In the absence of any definite news from the U. S. Treasury the future of silver is still shrouded in mystery.

The Nationalisation order of the Nanking Government expires on 4th February, and they do not seem to have succeeded to any great extent. People who have either sold or purchased for forward delivery in the London market can liquidate their position by about 10th February.

If the price of silver falls below the level of 17 1/2d. per ounce which has been fixed as the Chinese official buying policy, it would mean another crisis in China. The abandonment of the silver standard by China has put an end to all the arbitrage operations between the Far East and London. Hence the London market is now in a comfortless position.

Britain is neither a producer nor a great consumer of the white metal, and hence without any facilities for the arbitrage operations the London silver market finds it difficult to assert itself again.

Further, if the price of silver falls to a sufficiently low level, and if the U. S. Treasury does not attempt again to raise the price to dizzy heights, it might provide an opportunity for China to revert to her traditional silver standard, because the abnormally high price of the metal has forced China to take this revolutionary step.

If the Nanking Government does not announce any modifications in their monetary policy, after the expiration of the nationalisation order, and the U.S. Treasury does not come out with any definite announcement, it may be expected that the price of silver may be allowed to settle at a level at which free demand and supply will come into equilibrium. Under the present circumstances it appears probable that the price of silver may settle round about the 17-1/2d. level for some time to come.

The settlement in the local silver market having passed off smoothly, the price for the time being has remained steady with a steady and increased investment demand from many quarters of the country, and with the probability of a complete removal of the silver import duty in the next budget, the price of the metal may hover round about the present level for some time to come.

The Cotton Exchange is again in a depressed state of affairs. The programme that has been proposed as a substitute for the A. A. A. has been rejected by the Senate's sub-committee owing to its doubtful constitutionality. Further the inflationary sentiment and heavy fall in the value of the dollar, are responsible for the present slump in prices.

The latest cables indicate that the revised Bankhead Act will be a constitutional one, and will be approved by all. Fears of inflation also will subside shortly. After the recent shake-out the market is rather healthy, and it may gain momentum on the announcement of the proposed programme.

ART COMMERCIALISM AND THE PROLETARIAT

(Continued From Page 6.)

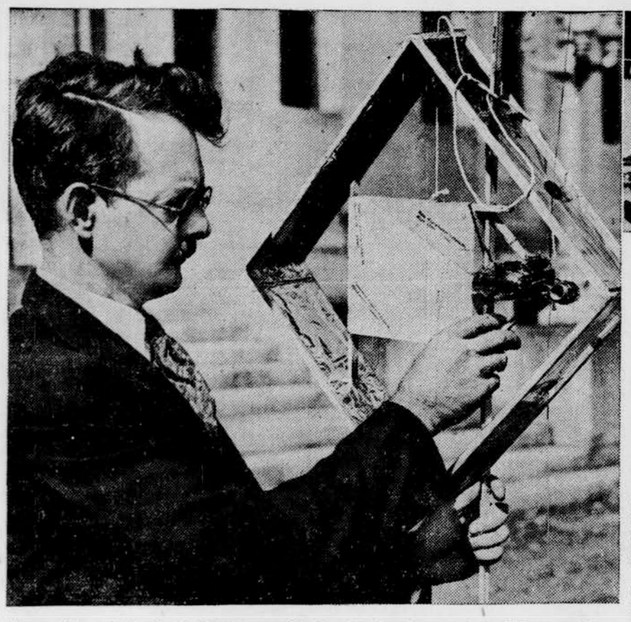
in its own strength: it does ask for the warmth of the maternal bosom (or Nestle's milk bottle); it does not bleat like a shorn lamb piercing the opaque blue with the animal pathos. It is not a young lady wanting a protective escort. And it has existed like this for ages through epochs and generations of charlatans. Survived them too.

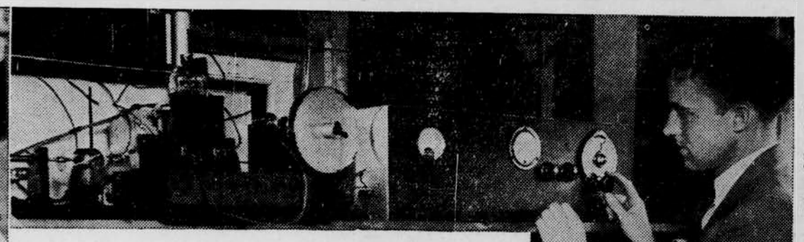
What Proletariat Wants.

The other cliche about standardization is as fanciful, the vulgar (poor souls) are animals as well as the most exclusively fastidious and arty ladies and gents and share with the latter the biologic organisation of human nerves, animal sensibilities. Mr. Chattopadhyaya has not met the species, but his truly has had the honour of undergoing the experience. I hope I am not a cafe communist hysterically screeching for the proletariat, nor an anaemic, poet swooning at the thought of the proletarian stench. And one need not be a pupil of Dr. Freud to know that, contrary to what Mr. Chattopadhyaya asserts, standardization is the negation of any principle of 'amusement.' Interminable miles of gangster film would bore them as much as an equal and unbroken footage of Hollywood's (or its local imitation's) soul thrills of amour.

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

How the Radio "Weatherman" Signals from Balloons





Wireless Instruments Flown at Great Heights Automatically Transmit Records of Air Conditions to Aviators and Ground Stations.

Left: the Radio Receiving Set Which Captures the Weather Signals Sent Out by the Wireless Transmitter. Used in Gathering Meteorological Data from the Stratosphere.

Right: Studying a Record of Weather Conditions as Written on a Chronograph to Which It Was Sent by the Radio Transmitter Attached to a Balloon.

Above: Part of the Radio Equipment Used to Gather Meteorological Data at Great Altitudes. The Complete Transmitting Device for Attachment to a Balloon Weighs Less Than Three Pounds, Sends Signals That Can Be Heard Clearly from a Height of 14 Miles and at a Distance of 80 Miles. A Direction Finder Enables the Weatherman to Determine the Location of the Balloon the Instant the Radio Signal Is Transmitted.

RADIO has a new role as weatherman. In this new field of activity it soars high, 14 miles, in fact, to investigate and record the conditions of the stratosphere, as well as to furnish speedy and accurate maps and information about meteorological conditions to ships at sea.

The new radio device which forecasts the weather is a meteorgraph recently perfected at the observatory of Harvard University. Experiments made with it show that it will speed up and facilitate the forecasting of weather, which will greatly contribute to the safety of aviation.

The radio weatherman is an automatic apparatus designed to be attached to balloons and airplanes. Twice each minute it transmits radio signals which record the temperature, humidity and barometric pressure of the air on the revolving drum of the radio receiving apparatus installed in a weather station on the ground, in a flying airplane or on a ship at sea.

The meteorgraph, which weighs about three pounds, sends out a steady humming signal on ultra-short radio waves of five meters. Those who possess radio receivers with which they can dial down to this wave-length should be able to pick up these automatic weather reports.

The meteorgraph has a rotating cylinder to which is attached a long brass spiral. This spiral in turn is brought into contact with tungsten needles which are caused to move by changes in the weather. Every 30 seconds a timing contact is made which produces a break in the steady humming signal.

The receiving apparatus is synchronized with the meteorgraph attached to an airplane or a balloon and the breaks in the weather signal are recorded in the form of a graph from which meteorologists can determine weather conditions.

The recording meteorgraph is not a new device, for such apparatus has long been used in connection with balloons and airplanes. Readings of these instruments, however, could not be made until the devices were returned to the ground. The radio meteorgraph now obviates all waiting for weather records, as they are now instantly available.

The newest radio device for furnishing speedy and accurate weather information to transatlantic liners consists of a receiving set which forms part of a new facsimile radio equipment for the dissemination of complete weather maps over distances of several thousand miles. Doctor J. H. Kimball, of the United States Weather Bureau, who is personally preparing the transatlantic maps that will be sent daily, says that the development of the transatlantic weather map was first made possible through the cooperation of several maritime nations.

"The charting of the north Atlantic has been one of the dreams of meteorologists on both sides of the ocean for many years," says Doctor Kimball. "The development of the radio-telegraph made it possible to collect the vital information necessary to the construction of daily charts, and now the newer development of facsimile radio transmission promises to provide the means of retransmitting the information to ships at sea in its most complete form — that of actual maps.

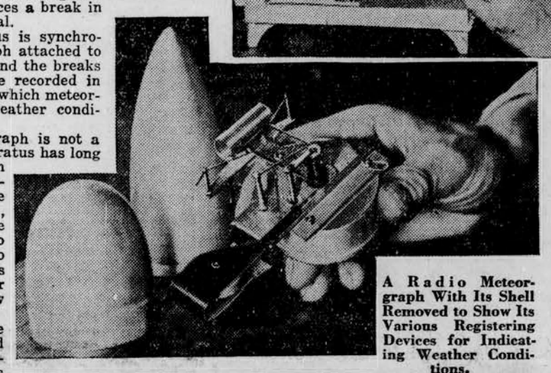
"Since it is difficult to describe a map with words, the Weather Bureau is able to impart only the most important information, and navigators are therefore necessarily deprived of the full data that the Bureau is prepared to give. A weather map of the entire North Atlantic, containing complete information, can be transmitted in facsimile to a ship at sea in about 25 minutes.

"Through radio weather maps, storms can be shown in their inception so that vessels in the neighborhood of the disturbances may, if they choose, change their courses sufficiently to take advantage of favoring winds or to avoid unfavorable winds. Such strategy will in the long run probably shorten the period of passage, reduce repair bills and add greatly to the comfort and well being of passengers and crews."

The receiver is of the "carbon recorder" type. A metal stylus moves over a carbon tissue and makes the image visible on a sheet of paper underneath. This is very much simpler than the usual laboratory method of facsimile reception and it accommodates itself to the compact design that is common to all marine equipment. The recorder is fed from continuous rolls of paper and carbon tissue, which permits the quickest possible preparation for the reception of a picture.

The transmission of the weather maps is accomplished by the use of a high-powdered vacuum tube transmitter, which is remotely controlled from a central office where the facsimile scanning equipment is located.

Among the many instruments used by Doctor Kimball and other weather men throughout the country, is the latest type of aerograph installed aboard planes which are part of Uncle Sam's Dawn Patrol for flying weather.



A Radio Meteorgraph With Its Shell Removed to Show Its Various Registering Devices for Indicating Weather Conditions.

Artificial Eyebrows

THE demand for more color in facial make-up is responsible for the newest of fads, artificial eyebrows. Penciling, shaving and plucking of eyebrows is now held to be passe by cosmetologists, since the advent of the artificial eyebrow, which, until quite recently, was looked upon as a sort of an impractical dream.

Artificial eyebrows are now made in all the various colors and shapes.

The false eyebrows are made of real hair skilfully mounted on a piece of tape which is almost invisible. Each set of eyebrows, which consists of a perfectly matched pair is packed in a gaily decorated box, together with a small bottle of glue for sticking them in position.

The Curious "Opium Cow"

CUNNING of the highest degree is shown by the victim of the opium habit to hide all evidence of his addiction. Some of the smoking appliances born of great ingenuity are bizarre in the extreme. An example of such a device is shown in the accompanying illustration of a "smoking cow."

This opium pipe consists solely of a hollow pottery image of a cow, which is easily converted into a pipe by attaching a short piece of rubber tubing to the nose of the image. A mouth - piece of hard rubber is attached to the other end of the flexible pipe-stem.

The hollow interior of the image acts as a bowl to contain the opium which is inserted through an inconspicuous opening in the body. Not until the rubber stem is attached to the image does the cow betray the fact that it can be so used.

A Curious Opium Pipe Disguised as the Image of a Cow.

A Powerful Permanent Magnet

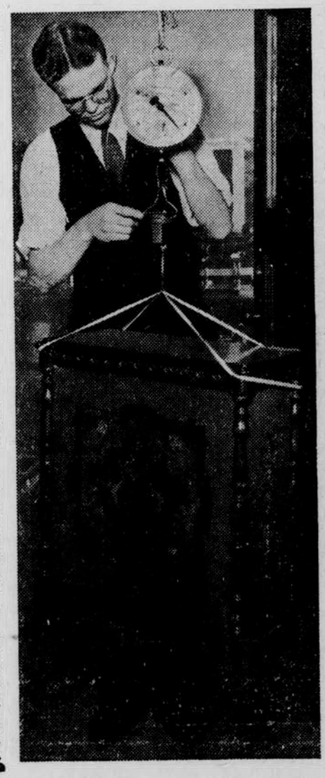
RESEARCH in the field of permanent magnet alloys has resulted in the development of a new material, much more powerful than those used heretofore.

The new magnet alloy, powerful enough to lift 60 times its own weight, opens entirely new fields of application for permanent magnets. Various control and other electric devices hitherto operated by electro-magnets can now use permanent magnet fields at a considerable saving in costs and greater simplicity of construction.

The new material was originally developed as a heat-resisting alloy which resisted scaling and deterioration at high temperatures. A process of heat-treating has been perfected by which the magnetic properties of this alloy are fully developed. The alloy is a combination of aluminum, nickel and cobalt which are added to iron.

The alloy is a cast material and at present cannot be machined, but is finished to shape by grinding. It follows, therefore that this alloy must be cast in quantities for commercial applications and that it is not available in standard bars for individual fabrication.

Like other permanent magnet materials, this alloy does not magnetize easily, but once magnetized it retains a large proportion of that magnetism when, in use, it is subjected to demagnetizing force. Unlike steels hardened by quenching, it is produced by a precipitation-hardening process, with the magnetization promoted by heat-treatment. In use the alloy is claimed to be able to withstand a demagnetizing force twice as strong as does cobalt magnet steel. It is more resistant to vibration and stray magnetic fields and maintains a large part of its magnetic field at much higher temperatures.



Demonstrating the Power of a New Magnet Which Is Capable of Lifting 60 Times Its Own Weight.

The Ethiopian Language, Oldest Original Tongue in the World, Is Easy to Learn

ETHIOPIANS speak a language which is claimed to be the oldest original tongue in the world. This claim is based on the fact that, according to Doctor John P. Harrington, ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution, the language spoken by the Ethiopians today has departed the least from the original proto-Semitic. It is Doctor Harrington's opinion that the Ethiopian language is as compact as it is legible, when one gets used to it. Just as in English the letters are read from left to right, and a colon is placed at the end of every word.

Proto-Semitic was not a written language. It was spoken in 5000 B. C. and earlier. Its words are obtained by a comparative study of Hebrew, Syriac, Phoenician, Babylonian, Arabic, and Ethiopian. The forms of Ethiopian are found often to coincide with those of the proto-Semitic.

The Ethiopians, as Doctor Harrington points out in The Pathfinder, have improved on the ancient Semitic alphabet, which had symbols for consonants only. If vowels were added in writing Hebrew, they were added outside the contour of the letter as separate dots and dashes, much as in some systems of shorthand. The inventive genius of the Ethiopians, who started with the same alphabet as the Hebrews, devised the system of merely adding ticks connected with the consonant letters at their various corners, top, etc., to indicate the various vowels that follow.

Ethiopian has been called from the first "lesaawa" (tongue or language) "ge'eze" (of the free), that is, the language of the free. The Ethiopians have been a freedom-loving people throughout all the 5,000 years of their unbroken existence as an independent nation.

Besides being easy to pronounce and its words easy to remember, the Ethiopian language is sonorous and is accented mostly on the next to the last syllable.

The Banner of an Ethiopian School. A Translation of the Inscription Reads: "Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself. Observe God's Commandments. The Emperor Haile Selassie Lives. Ethiopia Lives."

Here are a few examples of Ethiopian words: kitaab, book; salaam, health; 'aalam, world, glory; gabaar, a workman; naggaasii, king, emperor; mehraam, temple; manbar, throne; maslem, Moslem; barhaan, light; 'aalamaawii, earthly, worldly; kawanee, being, existence; wagr, hill; saittaan, Satan; kookab, star; Amlaak, God; manfas, spirit; qasiis, priest; xebest, bread; ana, I; nahhnu, we; alhhaduu, one; kel'eetuu, two; salastuu, three; arbaa'tuu, four; xamestuu, five; me'et, a hundred; elf, a thousand.

A Rotary Polisher for the Teeth

TEETH that sparkle with light and whose ivory surfaces are smooth and perfectly free of all disfiguring stains are among the greatest of beauty assets. An efficient aid in securing such a greatly desired result consists of a small mechanical device in the form of a hand-operated rotary brush.

The moving parts that impart the rotary motion to the brush are housed in a small container through which a plunger protrudes. The brush is mounted on the end of a revolving shaft which extends from the center of one side of the cover.

The brush is set in motion by grasping the device between the forefinger and thumb, the latter resting on the end of the plunger. Pressure on the plunger causes the brush shaft to revolve.

The brush is dipped in a liquid or powdered dentrifice and then placed against the teeth to polish them by its rotary motion.

A Hand-Operated Device for Polishing the Teeth. Pressure Applied to the Piston Causes the Brush to Revolve at a High Speed.

Fingerprint Signs of a Prehistoric Religion

FINGERPRINTS are now universally recognized as an infallible means of identification, and as a modern utility, their worth is unquestionable; but their present-day practical status is only a portion of the rôle they have played in the affairs of mankind during the past. In Egypt, Assyria, Persia, China, Japan—in fact, in nearly every country—their records survive dimly enduring in hardened clay as mute evidence of prehistoric men. Oldest of all records are the petroglyphics of Gavr'inis—stone carvings believed to be copies of finger-prints, and conservatively estimated as being at least 30,000 years old, according to B. C. Bridges in the Scientific American.

Although their discovery on the little island of Gavr'inis off Morbihan, France, was made some time ago, they were not at first recognized as fingerprints. Many of these rock surfaces were inscribed with strange markings. The dominating figures were concentric circles, half-circles, elliptics and spirals. A study of the prints serves to strengthen the conviction that they are the replicas of hand and finger designs.

Rock Carvings Closely Resembling the Lines Found in Fingerprints.

Bengal Govt. And Jawaharlal

WHAT PANDIT NEHRU SAID IN CALCUTTA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have received by the last air-mail copy of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's letter to the "Manchester Guardian" containing his reply to the Bengal Government's communique regarding the objectionable paragraph in their Administration Report. A brief summary of the letter was cabled to India. The original will show what a hash this summary was. Please therefore publish the original in your earliest issue.

Pt. Jawaharlal's own report of his speech is well worth a study. He could not have said anything else. There is nothing in it that Gandhiji would not subscribe to, and has not himself said or written, in his speeches or in the columns of "Young India." Pt. Jawaharlal's letter is another challenge to the Bengal Government. Let them publish a full report of the speech and show how by even the vastest stretch of imagination their inference or rather the inference drawn by the official who drafted the report could be warranted.—Yours, etc.,

MAHADEV DESAI.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 22.

The Editor,
"The Manchester Guardian,"
Manchester.

Sir,—I have just seen the statement issued by the Bengal Government in regard to the reference to me in their Administration Report to which I had taken exception. I am glad that they have thought it fit to express their regret and to withdraw the passage in question. I must express my appreciation of this and my gratitude to them for it.

In the course of the Bengal Government's statement reference is made to a speech I delivered in Calcutta two years ago and to the possible inferences that might be drawn from it. May I make clear what I said then? I stated that the National movement had grown so strong in its challenge to the existing order that the British Government sought to make every kind of effective activity illegal. An authoritarian Government never likes any organised activity which is independent of it or which does not fit in with its own scheme of things. When opposition to it grows in strength, fear seizes it and it suspects every activity which touches the masses and tries to suppress it, even though that activity is wholly non-political. A kind of nervous breakdown follows and the Government, being authoritarian and all-powerful, makes illegal all public activities that it does not like. This applies inevitably to the political movement, but also to economic, social and other movements. All these, therefore hover continually on the verge of illegality, for new laws are promulgated overnight by decree. As an instance of the lengths to which the Government in India was going, I mentioned that every approach to the masses, urban or rural, for the most innocent of purposes, was stopped. People going to the villages were arrested even before they had said or done anything. Even the Harijan (Anti-untouchability) movement, which was purely one of social reform and was neither political nor anti-Government, had in some places come into conflict with the authorities. To my knowledge, Harijan workers had been stopped from going to the villages to carry on their work and in some instances, had actually been arrested.—I am, etc.,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

BADENWEILER, Jan. 9. 1936.

Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One may concede that an average woman has the good fortune to enjoy the span of life extending to sixty years but it seldom falls to her lot to be the lucky recipient of such hearty congratulations and genuine felicitations as were showered on Lady Vidyagauri by her numerous friends and admirers and various public bodies with which she was connected when she recently celebrated her Diamond Jubilee.

Being an ardent social reformer and staunch advocate of female education she boldly defied the orthodox elements of her community and took her final B.A degree in the nineties but she had to plough the lonely furrow as the female education in those days had not emerged from age-long obscurity. By thus breaking the shackles she paved the way for her backward sisters to reap the advantages of higher education. She was actually in luck's way when she selected as her life partner the scion of a most respectable family of this place, Mr. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, on whom the unique honour of knighthood was subsequently conferred by the Government. The happy union placed her in a more advantageous position as she soon found in her consort a man who was equally cultured, broad-minded and a reformer at heart and who cheerfully co-operated with her in the up-hill task of fighting orthodoxy and emancipating the backward women of the community from the thraldom of crooked caste conventions and prejudices. Being also an exponent of widow remarriage she seized every opportunity to re-unite the unfortunate widows and was thus instrumental in saving them from the galling miseries of enforced widowhood. She also possessed a heart which had soft corner for the poor and the destitute. During the great famine which cruelly devastated Gujarat and Kathiawar she rendered succour to famine-stricken refugees and fed their hungry mouths. It speaks volumes for her dogged determination when one realises that even the sad demise of her husband which took place a few years back did not deter her from tenaciously persevering in her selfless activities.

It was, therefore, a welcome move on the part of various public bodies and Associations with which she was long connected to vie with one another in showing their mark of appreciation by presenting valedictory addresses eulogising her distinterested services in the cause of education and social reform and wishing her long and active life for the furtherance of the same. But to a keen and dispassionate observer it looks as though these manifestations of gratitude only touch the fringe. For her valuable services and strenuous activities imperatively call for recognition in a more substantial and tangible manner than mere presentation of addresses however touching. I need not emphasise the fact that nothing could be father from the mind of Lady Vidyagauri than dream of, much less expect any reward for her laudable and ceaseless activities all these years. But surely the glaring fact must dawn upon the people of Gujerat and particularly the progressive Hindus of this place that they owe a debt of gratitude to her as she can justly claim to be a pioneer of female education and social reforms in Gujarat.

Would it, therefore, be too much to appeal to them to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Lady Vidyagauri in a manner commensurate with the occasion?

I hope my appeal will not be a cry in the wilderness.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. KARANJAWALLA.

Ahmedabad.

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

Jai's Claim Ignored

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is but natural that every Selection Committee of a Cricket Club have some vagaries of their own and All India Selection Board may not be an exception to the rule. But such vagaries also ought to have some limit. The Board invited Mr. L. P. Jai, that wonderfully brilliant batsman of All India fame to play at the Calcutta Test and that invitation was fully justified after his magnificent play against the Australians at Bombay, not to count his past achievements, great as they are. On account of the pressure of work in his office, he was not allowed by the Bank authorities to accept the invitation and strange to say the Selection Board, thereafter it appears, have clean forgotten his existence. He was not invited to play at Lahore and as far as newspapers reports go, there is very little likelihood of his being invited to play at Madras. This is very unfair not only to this great players but to the Indian Cricket also for reasons which are obvious. Such a shrewd judge of the game as the Australian "Governor General" Macartney has time after time sung praises of Mr. Jai and according to this great authority on cricket, there is no player of the calibre of Jai to fill his place in the All-India team which is shortly going to England. It is a pity, the Board have so lightly brushed aside the undisputed claims of the Bombay idol. Even now, it is not yet too late and it is upto the Board to rectify their mistake and extend an invitation to Mr. L. P. Jai.—Yours etc.,

"D.K.M."

STAND BY TRICOLOUR

National Flag Salutation In Bhuleshwar

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai unfurled the National flag in the C. Ward yesterday on the occasion of the monthly flag salutation.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, President of the C. Ward Congress Committee who spoke observed that the ceremony that day had a special importance in that it was the Independence Day, on which occasion all over India meetings were held to reiterate the ideal of Purna Swaraj. Thousands of men and women had made sacrifices and on that day a political prisoner was on hunger-strike.

BHULABHAI'S SPEECH.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai said that every country had its flag and its own symbol which stood for honour, self-respect, and freedom. The Indian flag was tri-coloured and they honoured it every month and the position of a nation was judged by the honour its flag commanded.

Concluding, he said, though they were only reading resolutions on their goal, if they stood by their flag honestly and steadfastly the day would not be far off when they would be reading proclamations of Independence attained.

The function terminated with Vande Mataram.

NO FREEDOM WITHOUT SACRIFICES

No Cause For Despair, Assures Sardar

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

The fight may have been postponed, but our goal remains unchanged, declared Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing a public meeting this evening, in Congress House, in observance of 'Independence Day'.

He said that there was talk about Congress giving up her goal and throwing open her doors to all parties. No doubt the doors of the Congress should be open to all parties, but if she gave up her goal she would lose confidence in the people. There was no cause for despair. Looking into the history of the last five years, added Mr. Patel, they had roused the nation, and drawn the attention of the world. They could not gain freedom without sacrifices. Their sacrifices could not bear comparison with those Abyssinia was making for the preservation of her freedom. Their path of non-violence was clear, they should stiffen their march along it.—A.P.

COUNTRYWIDE CELEBRATIONS

At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Independence Day was celebrated in Calcutta by the hoisting of the Congress flag in parks, corporation buildings and private houses. The National flag was hoisted full mast at first, but immediately after pulled down half mast for mourning the late King George.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Mujumdar, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, hoisting the flag in the Beadon Square, North Calcutta, before a crowd of about a thousand people, declared "Today we are observing the ceremony with the object of expressing our ideal which the nation ought to keep always before it until the final goal is reached."—A.P.

At Patna

PATNA, Jan. 26.

Babu Rajendra Prasad presided over the meetings in connection with the Independence Day held at Congress Maidan at 4 p.m. and Mangletalo at 5 p.m. and read the Karachi resolution, etc.—United Press.

At New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The New Delhi citizens celebrated the Independence Day with great enthusiasm. Pandit Indra, president of the Delhi District Congress Committee, unfurled the National Flag in Azad Park, after which a crowded public meeting was held when Mr. Asaf Ali read the Congress resolution of Independence.—United Press.

At Lahore

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

Local Congressmen observed Independence Day to-day by hoisting the Congress flag on the bank of Ravi river where Lahore Congress was held. Dr. Satyapal hoisting the flag reiterated the Independence resolution which was originally passed at Lahore.

Dr. Satyapal has been elected a member of the All-India Congress Committee from Punjab.—A.P.

At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

Lucknow Congressmen celebrated "Independence Day" by flag salutation in the morning, and held a public meeting in the evening, at which the Karachi Congress resolution on the Congress goal was read.—A.P.

AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 27.

The "Independence Day" was observed here by Congressmen. Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, President, Karachi District Congress Committee, performed the flag hoisting ceremony. In the evening a public meeting was held at which speakers including Dr. Choithram explained Congress objective of Purna Swaraj.—A.P.

SIKHS' TRIBUTE TO LATE KING

No Morcha On Tuesday: 35 Arrested On Sunday

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

A remarkable tribute to the memory of the late King George is embodied in a decision taken by the Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee to suspend kirpan morcha on January 28th, the funeral day of the late King.

The Committee, which has been conducting morcha uninterrupted since January 1st and has sent out so far about 700 Sikhs to court arrest by defying the ban on kirpans, passed a resolution requesting H. E. the Viceroy to convey the Committee's respectful condolences to King Emperor Edward Eight, the Queen Mother, and other members of the royal family and have decided to suspend morcha on January 28.

Thirty-five Sikhs were arrested this morning for defying the district magistrate's order.—A.P.

Taxi-Drivers' Tribute To King

"The Managing Committee of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union requests the Owners and Drivers of Taxi Cars plying for hire in Bombay, to suspend their business for a day, i.e. on Tuesday, the 28th January, 1936, as a mark of respect for the funeral of His late Majesty the King Emperor George V."

Instituto Luso Indiano

The Managing Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. J. A. Collaco, M.L.C., president passed a condolence resolution at the death of His Majesty King George. The meeting thereafter adjourned.

As a mark of respect to the memory of His Majesty the Instituto was closed on the day of his demise and will also remain close on the funeral day, the 28th instant.

Municipal Meetings Adjourned

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Jan. 26.

Two meetings of the general board of Vile Parle Municipality were summoned to be held on Sunday the 26th inst., but no business was transacted at any of the meetings, and both the meetings were adjourned till Sunday next after passing a resolution of condolence.

ETAWAH'S CONDOLENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

ETAWAH, (By Mail.)

The King-Emperor's death was received as a great shock here on 22nd instant a complete "hartal" was observed. On the 23rd a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held and a condolence resolution was passed.

Poona Bar's Condolence

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 26.

A meeting of the Poona Bar Association and judges was held yesterday in the District Court Buildings with Mr. D. D. Nanavati, District Judge, in chair. The meeting passed condolence resolution at the sad demise of his late Majesty King George V.

Poona Mangs (Harijan) assembled the other day in their locality near Lloyd Bridge and passed a resolution expressing profound grief at the King's death.

Ryot's Durbar Postponed

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURUNDWAD, Jan. 26.

The Annual Ryot's Durbar which had been postponed to the 29th of this month from the last Ganesh Chaturthi festival, has now been postponed sine die, owing to sad demise of his late Majesty King George V.

YOU GET
ENERGY
ENOUGH TO PLAY TENNIS FOR ¾ HOURS
You know how much energy you need to play a fast game of tennis. When you play for 3/4 of an hour you use up just that amount of energy which you get from eating 2 ounces of Bristol Energy Chocolate. What is more—this delicious energiser costs only 3 annas for 2 oz.
FOR 3 ANNAS
BRISTOL
CHOCOLATE
2oz. NET.
BRISTOL
ENERGY CHOCOLATE
THE ALL-FOOD CHOCOLATE
FRY'S ENERGY CHOCOLATE 2oz NET

LENIN DAY SENSATION

'Nagar May Ban Meetings On Public Maidan

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, January 22.

Great sensation was caused in the city on Tuesday owing to the action of the president of the Municipality in refusing to allow a public meeting to be held on Gandhi Maidan to celebrate Lenin Day and to express regret at the death of Com. Saklatwala.

The meeting was called under the joint auspices of the Tarun Mitra Mandal and the Press Workers' Union.

The meeting was however held at a place nearby and was attended by more than 2,000 people. Mr. S. A. Dange, the well-known Labour leader, was the principal speaker and Mr. D. B. Kulkarni presided.

Mr. Dange gave an interesting account of the work of Lenin in the interests not only of Russia but of the whole world. At the end of his speech he answered a number of questions which were put to him by the members of the audience. Mrs. Dange also spoke.

It is learnt that the Nationalist members of the Municipality intend to move a resolution protesting against the president's action in banning the meeting.

PROPOSED MOSQUE AT BUDAPEST

Appeal To Bombay Muslims To Contribute Mites

On Saturday night Durich Husain Hilmi, Hufti of Hungary and Prof. Rassolvich Mohamed Bey, Secretary to the Hugarian Muslim Autonomy, Budapest, left for Hyderabad, by the Madras Mail. The President and members of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen were present at the station to bid them good-bye.

They are at present in India to collect funds for the building of a mosque at Budapest (Hungary). In an appeal issued by them to the Muslims of Bombay, they say that before leaving Bombay a committee was formed to collect funds for the buiding of a mosque at Budapest, and Al-Haj Qasimali Jairazbhoy was president. "It is our sincere appeal to our brothers to help the cause of Islam by contributing their mite to the said fund".

KARNATAK ARTS AND CRAFTS

At an informal meeting of some leading Karnatakis of Bombay held at the residence of Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, recently the idea of forming a Karnatak Kala Mandal of all those interested in the revival and development of Karnatak Arts and Crafts was considered.

It was decided to call a meeting of all lovers of Karnatak arts and crafts at an early date, with a view to discuss the subject in detail. Those who are interested in the matter are requested to communicate with Messrs. M. V. Minajgi, and R. K. Prabhu, c/o. Karnatak Sangha, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay 4.

Dohad-Jhalod Peasants' Conference

A Dohad correspondent writes under Saturday's' date:

"In your issue of 25th you have published news from 'A correspondent' regarding the Dohad-Jhalod Peasants' Conference which is to be held to-morrow (Sunday) at Mirakhedi, under the presidentship of Sjt. Indulal Yajnik. Let me state that the conference is not convened under the auspices of either the Dohad Congress Committee or the Congress Socialist Party. It is independently convened, and the conference has the support of the Congress and Socialist committees. Congressmen, socialists and peasants are taking active part in the conference, which is not intended to be affiliated to any political party, or social organisation."

Poona Citizens To Condole King's Death

POONA, Jan. 26.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona City, Cantonment and Kirkee, has been convened on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 5-30 P.M. in the compound of the Shri Shivaji Preparatory School (Near New District Court) to express their deep sense of grief and profound sympathy for the demise of His late Majesty King George V and to offer their respectful condolence to the Royal Family.

Postponed Annual Inter-Collegiate Sports

The postponed Annual Inter-Collegiate Sports will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday, the 1st February, 1936, commencing at 2-30 p.m.

The Heats of events that were fixed to be held on the 22nd and 23rd January, but postponed, will now be held on Wednesday, the 29th and Thursday, the 30th January, 1936, on the ground of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana.

The finals of the 'Tug of War' will be held on the 30th. inst.

The 'Wrestling' will be held on the 31st January in the Gymnasium of the Grant Medical College.

The invitations and passes for admission issued will hold good for the 1st February, 1936.

Thana Shorthand Writers

(From A Correspondent.)

The annual general meeting of the Thana Shorthand Writers' Association was held on Thursday last.

The principal office bearers of the Association as elected at the meeting, for the current year are:—Mr. B. A. Padhye, (President); Mr. Rajaninath D. Sule, P.C.T., F.C.T.S (Inc.), F.M.I.S., (Chairman), and Mr. J. B. Gangal, (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

Bagalkot Conference Postponed

(From A Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT (By Mail.)

On account of sudden out-break of small-pox in Bagalkot town, the Karnatak Divisional Non-Agritultural Co-operative Credit Societies' Conference which was proposed to be held at Bagalkot on 7th February, 1926, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, Belgaum, has been postponed for a month until the epidemic subsides.

Dry Weather In Country

POONA, Jan. 26.

The weather has been dry except for a few light showers in Assam and along the Chittagong Coast. Cox's bazar report half an inch. The Western disturbance passed away eastwards through extreme north. The minimum temperatures were markedly below normal generally over the northern and the Central India.

Forecast:—A few light showers may occur along the circars coast. —A.P.

'SACRIFICED LIFE FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM'

British Labour Leaders' Tribute To Comrade 'Sak'

ONE OF INDIA'S BEST SONS, SAYS LANSBURY

The high esteem in which the late Mr. Saklatwala was held and the grief which his death caused among the Labour leaders of Britain can well be gauged from the following tributes published in the "Daily Worker," the organ of the British Communist Party.

The journal writes: —

Geo Lansbury.—Through the death of Comrade Saklatwala the whole International Labour Movement has lost one of its very best comrades and workers. India has lost one of the best of her sons; he will be missed very much indeed in the struggle for Indian freedom.

I can only express the hope that the fact we all mourn his loss as a comrade and friend will in some way help his wife and family to bear their loss.

I should like to say that although Saklatwala and I often found ourselves in disagreement on questions of method and organisation, we always remained true friends.

C. P. Attlee, M.P.—Mr. Saklatwala was a devoted worker for the causes in which he believed. He was always a very pleasant man with whom to have dealings.

He was ever courteous and was gifted with a very vivid sense of humour, and personally I always got on well in personal relationships with him.

His loss will be felt by many.

Ben Tillett: I never understood Saklatwala's point of view thoroughly, but always I admired him for the courage and sincerity of purpose that he displayed. He was a bonny fighter for a good cause.

Herbert H. Elvin (Gen. Sec. National Union of Clerks, member General Council of T. U. C.): I have known Saklatwala for many years, both as a member of the N. U. C. and in public life. Although in late years our path has diverged I have always had the utmost respect for him. I had a firm belief in his sincerity of purpose, and, it may be because of my own sojourn in India for many years, I always had a profound admiration for him in his championship of the depressed and distressed classes of that great country.

The Indian workers indeed have lost a strong advocate, and one who was prepared to sacrifice personal interest for the workers' interest.

R. Bridgeman (International League Against Imperialism): The sudden death of Comrade Saklatwala comes as a great shock to all the thousands who have been personally associated with him.

His tireless efforts on behalf of Indian freedom have told on his remarkable vigour and it may be truthfully said of Sak that he has sacrificed his life in the struggle for the freedom of India from foreign domination.

COURAGEOUS FIGHTER.

Ben Bradley (British Section, L. A. I.): In Comrade Saklatwala's death the working-class movement has lost one of its most sincere and courageous revolutionary fighters.

The Executive Committee of the League Against Imperialism has lost not merely a valuable member, but a staunch friend whom it will be impossible to replace.

William Gallacher, M.P.: The death of Shapurji Saklatwala will leave a gap in our ranks that can never be filled. He, more than any man of our age, cemented the ties binding the toilers of Britain and of the colonial countries together.

Wherever I have gone on propaganda work in England, Scotland and Wales, I have found Saklatwala respected, loved and honoured by the workers, who appreciated his sterling worth, his utter selflessness, his devotion to duty.

The workers of West Fife learned to know him well during the recent Elections, and the more they knew him, the more they loved him.

In Parliament and outside, loyal and devoted was Saklatwala, the friend and champion of all who were oppressed. Physically frail, he had tremendous courage, both physical and moral. The utmost that any of us who are left behind can hope to do is to carry on the struggle with the same untiring faith and devotion that inspired Saklatwala throughout his life.

London District Communist Party (in a wire to the family): Heartfelt condolences in the name of London Communists and thousands of London workers in your sad their great loss.

EMBODIMENT OF SOLIDARITY.

Glasgow District Communist Party: We are profoundly shocked at the death of that splendid and tireless fighter, Shapurji Saklatwala, who was the embodiment of the solidarity of the British and colonial peoples.

Scottish District Communist Party: Our District feels very keenly the untimely loss of Comrade Saklatwala. We express our deepest sympathy to his relatives and our appreciation of his splendid services to the cause of the working-class.

Pat Devine (Belfast C. P.): Sak. was a fine fighter and will be greatly missed. As a Communist fighter he raised a lone voice in Parliament in 1923 against the partition of Ireland. Convey our heartiest sympathy to his family.

Our Party expresses its heartfelt regret at his passing.

I have had 19 years' continuous association with him ever since the days of the I. L. P.'s Left-wing.

Lancashire District Communist Party: Lancashire Communists express heartfelt sorrow at the passing of Saklatwala after a full life devoted to the service of British workers and the colonial masses. Comrade Saklatwala was extremely popular among Lancashire workers, who saw in him a link with toiling Indian textile workers.

R. Sawyer (Negro Welfare Association): It will be a great shock to all the Negro peoples throughout the world to learn of the death of Shapurji Saklatwala.

To his wife and family we send our sincerest condolences.

Tom Mann.—I desire to express my heartfelt sympathy with our dear Comrade Saklatwala's family in their terrible bereavement. Our capable, loyal and loveable old comrade has been snatched from us with awful suddenness; his devotion and zeal for the movement were of the highest order, and we shall honour him by ourselves working with greater zeal.

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109.

C. P. GOVT. DEFEATED

Legislative Council Votes Down Tobacco Taxation Bill

NAGPUR, January 25.

The C. P. Legislative Council resuming to-day transacted official Legislative business.

The Finance Member Mr. E. Gordon introduced for the third time Tobacco Taxation Bill which evoked considerable opposition in the House. The Finance Member said that the measure was intended to strengthen the financal position of the Province.

There was considerable opposition to the present Bill to-day in the House several members contending that it was a taxation measure to which they could not agree at a time when the people of the province were not willing to bear the burden of any additional taxation.

The House finally rejected Select Committee motion by 40 votes to 20 and thus threw out the measure.

Another Bill which was moved by the Home Member seeking to reduce the rate of interest payable by debtors to creditors was referred to Select Committee.

The House circulated for eliciting public opinion the Finance Member's Bill which seeks to establish a Board of Revenue for the province after the introduction of Provincial autonomy under the new constitution.—A.P.

"MOTINAGAR" OPENED

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

Under impressive but solemn settings, the opening ceremony of Congress Nagar, which has been named as "Motinagar" in memory of the late Motilal Nehru who died in this city was performed this evening by Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, Allahabad Member on the Congress Working Committee.

Representatives of all districts, Congress Committees, Provinces, besides a large number of visitors were present. Prominent among those noticed were Acharya Kripalani and Miss Muriel Liester, Gandhiji's London hostess.

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon in declaring open the "Motinagar" and hoisting Congress flag reminded those present that the Tricolour Flag was the symbol of the country's fight for Swaraj and in it lay the country's honour.

Dr. Murarilal, General Secretary, appealed for more co-operation to make the session a grand success.

Later, Babu Tandon opened the volunteers' training camp.—United Press.

SHAPURJI SAKLATWALA

Uthamna Ceremony And Public Meeting In Navsari

(From A Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 23.

Navsari have the news about the death of Shapurji Saklatwala with genuine grief. Dr Jehangir B. Dordi, an old friend of Mr. Saklatwala had the 'Uthamna' ceremony performed in his house in his old hometown of Navsari.

A public meeting was held in the Navsari Town Hall where Dr. Dordi gave his reminiscences of Comrade "Sak". Several speakers eulogised his services to the cause of India.

Surat Congressmen Mourn 'Sak's' Death

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, January 24.

A meeting of the Surat District Congress Committee, was held to-day at the Congress House for the election of office-bearers and the adoption of the report of last year's work as well as the accounts.

The report showed continuous work during the course of the past 18 months, with the result that the workers were able to bring enthusiasm and new life amongst the people.

The Congress Golden Jubilee Celebrations were very successful all over the district.

For the New Year Sjt. Kanayalal Desai was unanimously elected President, Sjt. Nathubhai Desai Vice-President and Messrs Gordhandas Chokhabala and Harivadan Thakore—Secretaries.

Before proceeding with its work the meeting passed standing a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of the late Mr. Saklatwala and sympathising with the family of the deceased.

C. P. COALMINE OWNERS PROTEST

Why Increase Railway Freight?

NAGPUR, Jan. 25.

The coalmine owners of the province at a meeting held at Parasia yesterday protested against the contemplated increase in the railway freight on C. P. coal and decided to make representations in this connection to the local government and also to the Government of India.

Coal owners have telegraphed to the Commerce Member, Government of India requesting him not to take "arbitrary" action in the matter and suggesting to him to receive a deputation of coalmine owners of the Central Provinces in order to enable them to place their difficulties before him if the railway freight on coal were increased.—A. P.

Special Class Rly. Apprentices Selected

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25

The Governor-General in-Council is pleased to select through the Agency of the Public Service Commission the following candidates as special class apprentices for the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department and Electrical Engineering Department of Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway subject to their being declared physically fit by a medical Board.

Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department:—

Messrs. John Mattham, Roshan Lal, Vohra Akhtarul Islam Khan, Parimal Mukharji, Hansraj Chopra, Jagdish Behari Tandon, Tarachand Chandra, Sheikh Inamul Haque.

The selection for the Electrical Engineering Department is:—

Messrs. Sanat Kumar, Kanjilal Sharda Shanker Kochak, Dewan Singh Mehta and Mohammad Ashraf.

SIR OTTO'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Enquiry Into Central And Provincial Finances

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25

Sir. Otto Niemeyer who is conducting the enquiry into the finances of the Central and Provincial Governments leaves Delhi on 29th instant for Lahore, where he will stay till the evening of 4th February, utilising the time there for the investigation of the finance of the Punjab and North-west Frontier Governments.

Returning to Delhi on the 5th Sir. Otto will stay till about 11th when he proceeds to Calcutta for a week's halt. There he will examine the memoranda of the Bengal and Assam Governments with the help of official representatives.

From Calcutta Sir. Otto proceeds to Bombay for another week's stay. Here he will examine the finances of the Bombay Government and will return to Delhi about the 24th of February.

The financial position of Bihar and Central Provinces and perhaps partly of Sind will be studied in Delhi.

Sir Otto will be accompanied by Messrs. V. S. Sundaram and K. Anderson.

Chandulal Desai's Surprise Resignation

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25.

Doctor Chandulal Desai, hitherto Vice-President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has resigned from Membership of the Committee and severed his connection with all activities of the Committee. The reason which has prompted the Doctor to resign is unknown. The "United Press," however, understands that he had serious differences with the Committee and hence resigned.—United Press.

Punjab Congress Office-Bearers

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

At a meeting of the newly constituted Provincial Congress Committee which followed the presidency of Doctor Satyapal, the following persons were elected as office-bearers for this year:—

President:—Doctor Satyapal.

General Secretary:—Lala Achintram.

Financial Secretary:—Lala Pindidas.—United Press.

KARACHI, Jan. 25.

The grand 'at home' in honour of H. H. Aga Khan which was fixed for 2nd February in Beaumont Lawns, Mahatma Gandhi gardens has been cancelled in deference to the wishes of H. H. Aga Khan by Muslims of Sind who will be presenting him with an address on 3rd February.—A. P.

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DESTRUCTION OF PRICKLY PEAR

Forest Departments Work In Satara Division

(From A Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, January 20.

The Forest Administration Report for 1934|35 says, there was a decrease of 378 cases in the total number of forest offences in the Central Circle. The Collector of Satara, reports that the decrease was chiefly due to the co-operation of the villagers with forest officers.

Demand for fuel at Mahableshwar and Panchgani depots was slack owing to the import of charcoal and Babulwood from outside and also to the fact that there were fewer visitors to Mahableshwar.

Regarding research and experimentation, important work was done, especially in connection with the propagation of 'hirda', to test whether 'stump-planting' of one year old nursery seedlings would be a more successful means of propagating 'hirda' artificially than direct sowing or transplanting entire seedlings. Out of 153 stumps, 58 are reported to have been surviving at the end of January 35, the percentage of servivals being 38.

Again eradication of the abnoxious Prickly Pear by the introduction of Cochineal insects was continued in the Satara Divisions with the result that in certain Forest areas the Prickly Pear has been completely destroyed by these insects.

M. C. RAJA NOT TO PRESIDE

A. I. Depressed Classes Conference At Allahabad

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25

M. C. Raja, M.L.A., wires to the Associated Press in view of the announcement made by the Reception Committee regarding the All-India Depressed Classes Special Conference to be held at Allahabad on January 26:—

"I wish to make it known that I have not consented to preside over the Conference and have already intimated the committee of my inability to do so. I make this statement in order to prevent any misunderstanding about my not keeping the appointment which I had accepted.

"I take this opportunity for saying that the question of conversion from one religion to another is not a matter for collective decision or action. In the latter case it will become a question of emigration and immigration.—A. P.

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Prospects Of Rural Reconstruction In India

(Continued from page 3)

underemployment is becoming very common. Migration to towns of village people on a large scale has become a necessity. To find subsidiary occupation for the cultivating classes is now felt as a crying need and institutions like the All India Village Industries Association are trying to rehabilitate the old type of rural economy and to revive or rescue from ruin dead or dying occupations of the rural population. While admitting that there is much scope for this kind of useful work it is a matter for consideration how far, with the growing competition of machine-made goods, manufactured within and without the country and with the rapidly changing needs and tastes of the people, it would be an economic proposition to go against the current of modern social and economic life. Can the ideal of the self-sufficient village be attained to any appreciable extent and is it economically worth while pursuing it? But if an attempt to find new avenues of employment for the rural population is not found in the villages themselves, how is that population to be saved from starvation and misery? The late Mr. Ranade used to say that India had come to be ruralised and that the rapid establishment of new industries was an urgent need to establish a proper balance between the town and the country and between agriculture and manufacturing industry. This continuous adjustment of the life of the people to changing environment appears to be called for as an effective remedy against the degeneration of rural areas that is going on before our eyes. There is undoubtedly great scope for improvement in the organisation and the technique of agriculture, calculated to increase the income of the village people and to facilitate the bettering of their standard of living. But the question is, can this improvement alone suffice to raise the rural areas to a higher standard of life? With the vast populations that have to be dealt with, this seems to be doubtful.

THE OBJECT

The object of rural reconstruction, in the words of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, being "the advance of the rural community towards a fuller life" and the means to be employed having to be designed "to awaken the desire in the rural community for better things and to assure each individual member of it against the temptations that beset him without impairing either his self-interest or his spirit of manly independence", we have to ask ourselves what resources we have at our disposal and can mobilise for the attainment of the object. It will be readily admitted that our resources are meagre and the difficulties to be overcome are enormous. The central, provincial and local Governments will have to co-operate in making the most of such resources and agencies as are available and both the intensive and extensive methods of development will have to be adopted. One dare not expect quick or far-reaching effects owing to the disparity between the vastness of the task and meagreness of the resources.

A review of the economic situation in the rural areas and of our present activities directed towards the reconstruction of the social and economic structure of the country-side, is calculated to lead one to conclude that all that may be expected from the efforts is a slow process of adjustment of rural life to changing conditions. The whole problem resolves itself into (1) what we regard as the ideal standard of life which it is intended to attain in the rural areas, (2) the agencies, the institutions and the men that can be utilised for the purpose of bringing about the desired change and (3) the funds that are available for carrying on the work of reconstruction. To widen the mental outlook and to rouse the aspirations of the rural population for a better and fuller life and to increase its income to enable it to attain a higher standard of living, constitute an ideal that cannot be regarded as extravagant. The crux of the problem lies in the utter inadequacy of the means that can be employed to bring about improvement and the lack of proper co-ordination among the agencies that are working in the field of rural uplift. It must be pointed out that unless the central Government in this country pursues a fiscal, financial and credit policy that is calculated to promote rapid national economic development, no efforts made by provincial and local Government authorities at rural development are likely to bear fruit. Some sort of co-ordination of the activities in the provinces is now being hesitatingly attempted by the central Government, but it will have to go much further in this direction and take positive action if any appreciable impression is to be made on the situation.

BIHAR'S EFFORTS TO SAVE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

(Continued From Page 3)

ing one at Patna as a part of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition was considered and approved of at the Industries Conference held in Delhi in October last. The Government of India have accordingly placed a sum of Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Bihar and Orissa Government for organising this exhibition.

The Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition Committee, appointed by the Local Board of Industries and approved by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, has been entrusted with the holding of this exhibition. It is hoped that the provinces and states will send exhibits, including typical fabrics produced in their jurisdictions and also various improved appliances designed and introduced by them among their weavers, and compete for the various prizes, the details of which are set forth in this prospectus.

COMPETITION

There will be competition in weaving some staple cloths on flyshuttle looms and other improved appliances for which cash prizes and medals will be awarded. For these competitions, the different provinces and states are invited to select competitors. Such competitors as are selected and sent up by the provinces and states will have their expenses paid by the Exhibition Committee. Medals will also be awarded for the best labour-saving appliances and a special first prize of Rs. 500 for the most original device connected with hand-weaving."

STOOD LIKE TREE IN HEAVEN

Tagore's Tribute To His Late Father

SANTINIKETAN, Jan. 24

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore delivered on 20th instant an inspiring sermon on the occasion of the thirty-second death-anniversary of Maharshi Devendranath Tagore.

In the course of his discourse, Poet said: "In my early childhood, I had very little opportunity of seeing my father in the everyday life of our family, for the Maharshi had already begun his quest after the Infinite and taken to wandering in distant districts, in the Himalayas. He used to return home once or twice in a year and when he returned, his presence had a direct message of spiritual reality for everyone around him. As years rolled by, I came into more intimate touch with him. The impression on my mind of my father in those days is that of a man, who though shouldering all the responsibilities of the head of a large family, always kept his spirit free, unaffected by worldly affairs, soaring in its spiritual detachment. The picture of the supremely beautiful Kanchanjunga peak of the Himalayas, which is unique in its grandeur, greatness and spotless aloofness, rises at once before my mind's eye when I remember Debendranath. Or, as the Upanishad would say, "He stood like a tree established in heaven."

Dr. Tagore then gave some instances illustrating the spiritual bent of the mind of his father who remained unaffected even, in the midst of luxurious surroundings.

His reference to Maharshi's mental poise even during the hard days of poverty that later befell the Tagore family was very touching. Dr. Tagore described how the message of the Upanishads which enjoins us to realize that whatever moves in this moving world is enveloped by God always illumined and vitalised the religious mind of his father.

Maharshi's visit to what is now known as Santiniketan and his aim and ideal in establishing this Ashram were also referred to in the sermon. Dr. Tagore then related Maharshi's experiences of spiritual life and exhorted the audience to endeavour to realize the Truth which Maharshi had realized in his life.—A. P.

POWER MUST GO TO MASSES

Demands Of Dohad Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
DOHAD, January 26.

The Dohad Jhalod Peasants' Conference was held at Mirakadi to-day, Mr. Indulal Yajnik presiding. Welcoming the delegates Mr. Ramalal Shah, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that unfavourable weather and the economic crisis were affecting the peasants very much and they were now on the brink of starvation.

The amount of land-revenue may appear small, on paper,", he said, "but, however small it may be, the farmer is unable to pay."

"The problem of land-rent charged by the Taluqdars is closely allied with this question as they are invariably charging 300 per cent. more land-rent than the Government. Moreover, forced labour and all sorts of illegal exactions (including marriage levy) combine to make pitiable the lot of the Bhils who are the real owners of this land for thousands of years.

The Government rule regarding instalments of land-revenue is not observed. The form of usury that exists here would stagger anybody, the entire peasantry is merged in indebtedness to the tune of 20 lakhs. The only solution would be the liquidation of debts, but before that measure could be taken, some legislation restricting the rate of interest is necessary.

These are the immediate economic grievances, but as long as the present political and social structure is not completely overhauled and the power vested in the hands of the producing masses, even such small demands cannot be fulfilled. We must get political power to fulfil even the smallest demands.

Our political movement must be built up on the demands of—abolition of taluqdari system; cancellation of Government Takavi (Loan) no land revenue for uneconomic holdings; at least 50 per cent. reduction in land revenue; land-rent charged by the zamindars in no case to exceed 11|2 of land revenue; complete abolition and penalisation of forced labour and illegal exactions; cancellation of debts; free and compulsory education and freedom of speech and association."

WORLD-WIDE RESPONSE OF RED CROSS FOR ETHIOPIA

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

The following Press Communique has been issued by Headquarters, Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.

Contributions made by the Indian public, through the Indian Red Cross, to help the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in its heavy task of caring for the sick and wounded, now amount to over Rs. 1000.

WORLDWIDE RESPONSE

Recent information from Geneva that almost all national Red Cross Societies hope rallied to the assistance of the Ethopian Red Cross. The Red Cross Societies of Siam, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Lithuania the SoSviet Republic and Denmark have sent cash, whilst those of Turkey, Latvia, Spain and Japan have sent medical and other supplies.

Medical units with doctors and stretcher bearers have been sent by the British Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, the Dutch Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross and the Egyptian Red Crescent. A Finnish Red Cross unit left Hamburg on January 2nd and is expected at Djibouti at the end of this month.

A formal protest has been made by the International Red Cross, through the Italian Red Cross, to the Italian Government about the bombardment of the American Hospital at Dessie. In its reply, the Italian Government has protested that the Ethiopian Red Cross has misused the Red Cross emblem by using it on military camps. The facts are still under investigation.

A.-I. Depressed Classes' Conference Postponed

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

The President of the Depressed Classes Association informs the press that the special session of the All India Depressed Classes Conference fixed for January 26 and 27 has been postponed due to inability of most of the leaders to attend the Conference on account of short notice.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF BARODA

Land Revenue Remissions Aggregate Rs. 21 Lakhs

DEWAN SUBMITS ANNUAL REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail.)

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, while submitting to the Gaekwar the administration report for the year 1934-35 stated that to relieve the distress caused by frost, His Highness was pleased to sanction remissions of land revenue aggregating Rs. 21 lakhs, suspensions of land revenue and tagavi dues aggregating about 48 lakhs, gratuitous relief of Rs. 23,500 and tagavi of about Rs. 8 lakhs to the khatedars of the affected areas.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Industrial development was maintained during the year. Steady progress was made in bringing literacy within easy reach of the backward classes in improving the quality of teaching in elementary schools and in making industrial education more efficient.

Satisfactory progress was made in the execution of the schemes for: (1) feeder roads; (2) artesian and sub-artesian borings; (3) provision of rural water supplies and (4) anti-malarial operations.

DEFICIT OF 13 LAKHS

The total receipts in the year amounted to Rs. 199.41 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 212.35 lakhs, with a deficit of Rs. 13 lakhs.

There were 14 textile mills in the State, of which seven worked night shifts. The cement factory at Dwarka manufactured 62,296 tons of cement and the Okha Salt Works at Mithapur 63,950 tons of salt.

Spinning, weaving, cloth-printing and tanning demonstrations were held at different centres in the State.

In addition to the general economic depression and low level of the prices of agricultural produce, the co-operative movement in the State was hampered by frost. Inspite of a decrease in the number of societies, the aggregate membership of societies increased from 45,760 to 49,113. The Land Mortgage Bank made good progress during the year. The co-operative housing societies have completed a number of well-planned colonies.

MASS EDUCATION

Mass education occupies an important place among the activities of the State. In order to train all teachers, a Secondary Teachers' Training College was opened during the year. An important development in the year was the opening of the department of Archaelogy. The boy scout and the library movements are making satisfactory progress.

OKHA PORT.

The Okha Port continued to develop on sound lines, though the effects of depression were felt. Negotiations were in progress for settling the customs, ports and salt rights.

The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act was passed on the lines of the Indian Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act No. 15 of 1865 with modifications in the procedure to suit local conditions. For the proper administration of religious and Charitable Trusts. An act was passed making it obligatory on the part of trustees to supply detailed information about such trusts and furnish annual accounts to the Suba. The Public Institutions Amendment Act lays down the responsibility of the government to see that all public institutions, whether receiving a grant from the Government or not, are properly managed.

The working of the agrarian legislation passed for the Raniparaj area was reviewed and certain amendments were made. A special officer was appointed to decide suits and in most cases the decisions were based on agreement between the parties—an indication that the relations between landlords and tenants were improving.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

In the economic programme of the Rural Reconstruction centre at Kosamba, popularising kitchen gardening, poultry keeping and weaving was in progress. Agricultural improvement is also attended to. Silk worm rearing and bee keeping had to be given up, as it was found that the climatic conditions of the area were unfavourable.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25

A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee will be held at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 1st of February, 1936, in the Council House, New Delhi.

The Hon. Sir James Grigg will preside.—United Press.

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MANGALORE DT. BOARD ADJOURNED

Collector's Power To Convene Ordinary Meeting Challenged

(From Our Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, January 23.

The first ordinary meeting of the newly constituted District Board of South Kanara was held on 21st evening, Mr. E. M. Gawne, I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara and ex-officio President, presiding.

The ex-Officio President opened the proceedings with a feeling reference to His late Majesty. Two minutes' silence was observed as a mark of respect to the departed ruler.

The ex-Officio President then took the Oath of Allegiance to the new King followed by all members.

When the president proceeded further with the agenda, Dr. V. Shetty, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, raised a point of order whether the Collector who was the ex-Officio President of the Board had the right to call an ordinary meeting of the Board before convening a meeting for the election of the President of the Board.

The President said that he was following the instructions of the Government in the matter.

When pressed for a ruling, the President declined to give a ruling on the points of order raised by Dr. Shetty and noted the objection in the Minutes Book.

Dr. Shetty then moved an adjournment motion that all the other items on the agenda should lie over for consideration at the ordinary meeting to be held immediately after the election of the President.

Mr. M. Shiva Rao, Leader of the Congress Party in the Board, seconded the motion and it was further supported by Mr. B. Shivvarama Shetty.

The motion was then put to vote and was carried by 29 votes against 8, five remaining neutral.

Immediately after the meeting a requisition signed by 17 members of the Board was handed over to the Collector, requesting him to convene a special meeting of the Board, on February 8, for the election of the President.

HARIJANS FORGE AHEAD

MONGHYR, Jan. 24.

Reports are pouring in from the interior as also from the suburbs of a curious movement among the Mushars (a Depressed Class).

Following what they call a mandate from their spiritual head, they are selling away their old utensils, ornaments and pigs and are taking to healthier and cleaner modes of living. They have cleaned their quarters and are giving up the taking of carrion. They are also giving up working for their employers on the assurance of their spiritual head that boat-loads of gold and clothes would be distributed among them on the coming Shivratri Day.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Commerce College

AFFILIATED TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY PROVISIONALLY

The Bombay University Senate agreed to the affiliation of the Commerce College proposed to be started at Ahmedabad at its meeting on Saturday Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

The affiliation is, however, only provisional for a period of three years' only.

The new College will train students for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce, and for the B. Com. in all the compulsory subjects and, among the optional subjects in Advanced Accounting and Auditing, Advanced Banking, and organisation of the Cotton Industry.

Discussion on the motion extended to over three and a half hours, though the final voting was decisive 70 voting for, and seven against.

When the members assembled Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar made feeling references to the demise of the late King-Emperor.

A supplementary convocation was held after this, and degrees were conferred on nearly 300 candidates.

At the outset, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar made feeling references to the demise of the King-Emperor. The essence of King George's life, he said, was his selfless devotion to duty. He was a devoted servant of his Empire and his people. The members then remained standing for two minutes.

The Vice-Chancellor then conferred degrees on the successful candidates at the supplementary examinations.

The death of four distinguished fellows of the University was then referred to by Mr. Chandavarkar. They are: Professor A. X. Soares, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, and Principal K. J. Sanjana.

After the affiliations to the Ismail, Lingoraj, Hansraj Pragji Thackersey and the Willingdon Colleges had been agreed to, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, the Senate proceeded to consider the affiliation of the Commerce College proposed to be started at Ahmedabad.

PROF. VAKIL'S PROPOSITION

Professor C. N. Vakil moved, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, that the Senate approve the report of the Syndicate in the matter of the affiliation of the Commerce College proposed to be started at Ahmedabad and record their opinion that the proposed commerce college to be started at Ahmedabad be affiliated to the University provisionally for a period of three years only in courses of instruction (a) for the Intermediate Commerce Examination and (b) for the B. Com. Examination in all the compulsory subjects and in the following optional subjects:—

(a) Advanced Accounting and Auditing;

(b) Advanced Banking;

(c) Organization of Cotton Industry; subject to the following condition:—

(1) That the Syndicate are satisfied that, on or before March 31, 1936, (a) the Society has collected a sum of Rs. 1 lakh as part of the building fund of the College; (b) the Society has collected a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for the general fund out of which the deficit, if any, in the Budget of the College be met; (c) suitable alterations have been carried out in the present building, providing among other things for sanitary arrangements; (d) in the premises proposed to be rented for the Hostel provision has been made for additional kitchens, mess facilities and sanitary arrangements and that one of the blocks of the proposed hostel is occupied by a member of the staff, preferably the Principal, who should act as the Superintendent of the hostel; (e) the Society has secured a separate play-ground entirely at the disposal of the College; (f) the College has been provided with suitable furniture and other equipment, and an adequate library; (g) an Advisory Board is formed on the same lines as the Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, having representatives of different Commercial bodies in Ahmedabad.

(2) That on or before March 31, 1937, the Society secures a site, to be approved by the Syndicate, for the permanent building for the College, the Principal's residence and the hostel, either by outright purchase or on a long lease.

(3) That, on or before June 20, 1938, the College is shifted into a permanent suitable building.

(4) That the proposed staff and arrangements for instructions are further strengthened (a) by the association of a practical banker to teach Advanced Banking; (b) by adequate arrangements for the staff to obtain a practical insight into their respective subjects by contact with men and institutions dealing with corresponding subjects in practical life.

Principal N. M. Shah seconded the motion.

"PREMATURE"

Principal H. Hamill said, an application for affiliation before the House, as a further enquiry would have to be made by the Syndicate in regard to financial arrangements and the staff for the proposed college.

Miss Bahadurji moved an amendment which, when (a) clause of Condition 1 is amended, would run: "The Society has out of the funds already collected or to be collected, earmarked a sum of rupees one lakh as part if the building fund of the College.

Another amendment she moved required the addition, at the end of clause (b) of condition 1, "or obtained specific guarantees from individuals or associations to make donations equal to the deficit, if any, during the period for which the College is affiliated". These were, she said, for a more liberal interpretation of the rules in regard to the housing of the College.

"RIGHT TAKEN AWAY."

Dr. G. G. Vad, in asking the House to refer the matter back to the Syndicate, said that the Syndicate tried to take away one of the rights of the Senate. Before the consent for affiliation had been given, they must be satisfied that the conditions imposed would be scrupulously carried out.

The Syndicate tried to circumvent the Act and encroach upon the rights of the Senate.

Principal Antia said that in his report called the "Minority Report" he had disagreed on almost all the points. The building in which the College was proposed to be housed would be quite unsuitable. The second floor was occupied by the Income-Tax Department, and there would daily be a constant stream of people to the office. Moreover, there was not sufficient ventilation for the rooms, and the voice of a lecturer in one room could easily be heard in another.

"UNQUALIFIED STAFF"

Moreover, most of the persons on the staff were not at all qualified for being professors in a commercial college. "Having been connected with a commerce college, having experience of commercial education in India and in England, I will say, without any fear of contradiction,—I would stress, that the members of the staff for the college are entirely unqualified. They have got not the slightest knowledge of commerce." According to him, the staff was not adequate even for training students for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce.

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia thought that it would be futile and unnecessary to refer the matter back to the Syndicate. After all, the Senate had only to record its opinion and did not have the final voice.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said that too many conditions had been laid down, and wanted the question to be referred back to the Syndicate. He wanted the elucidation of certain points and wanted to be assured that the actual amount had been collected.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, in vehemently opposing the reference to the Syndicate, asked what privilege of the House was being sought to be taken away. If the Senate did not approve of it now, it would be impossible to start the College from June. There was no use shouting that they wanted vocational colleges and putting off the date of starting one when a scheme was presented to them for approval.

Mr. Findlay Shirras said that the building was not suitable, and even a girls' school was now being shifted from that place. But he was not for referring the question back to the Syndicate.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi alleged that the Syndicate as a body had not applied its mind to the question. The affairs were all "in a state of promise", and even in the first year they anticipated a deficit of Rs. 10,000. Moreover, the Education Society starting the college expected 125 students to start with, but had not given its reasons for an anticipation of that kind. The staff also was not adequate. The Senate, he said, was not in a position to record its opinion.

"INFERIORITY COMPLEX"

Mr. Balvantray Thakore, a member of the Ahmedabad Education Society, said that certain speakers had exaggerated the defects in the building. It was the mansion built by a millionaire for his own residence. The Income-Tax office housed in the second floor had an independent passage and there was no likelihood of the College classes being disturbed. The Ahmedabad Municipality, the speaker announced, had given a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Society. The staff for the college had been selected from some of the finest products of Indian universities. He could not understand the inferiority complex in one's own products.

Principal N. M. Shah said that the Senate insisted on its getting "the pound of flesh" in the case of private institutions which for money went begging from door to door. The Senate had only recommended that the library grant should be increased in the case of the Government College (Ismail) but had not been able to persuade it.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar alluding to Principal Shah's statement assured that the Syndicate would see that the conditions were imposed properly in all cases.

Professor Vakil, replying, said that some members probably had in mind the money conditions. He said that the sum of two lakhs would be realised. Regarding the building, it could certainly not be held, said the speaker, that the building which could accommodate 400 girls would not accommodate 150 students.

Professor Vakil said that some of the speakers had suggested stringent conditions which were quite new.

The proposed building was objected to by members because of the Income-Tax Office in the second storey. Even the famous Elphinstone College in Bombay was accommodating a Record Office, and yet none could say that the classes were disturbed or that the building was unsuitable.

ADEQUACY OF STAFF

The speaker, then explained in detail the qualifications of various professors for the new college and said that the Academic Council where the question was fully discussed was satisfied with the adequacy of the staff.

At this stage closure was applied and Dr. B. G. Vad who moved that the question be referred back to the Syndicate was asked to reply.

Voting by a show of hands disclosed that 38 were for referring the matter to the Syndicate, and 55 against.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi demanded a poll, which showed that 45 were for and 62 against. Dr. Vad's motion was then declared lost.

Miss Bahadurji then withdrew her amendment.

The discussion on the original motion was then proceeded with.

WANTED A-1 STANDARD

Mr. D. G. Dalvi wished to make clear that he was not against commercial colleges but insisted on "A-1" Standard. By passing the motion, the speaker was of opinion, the Senate would become merely a post office that forwarded its opinions. A meeting of the Senate should be held in April when they could see whether the conditions imposed were carried out. "The Heavens will not fall", said Mr. Dalvi, "if the Ahmedabad College is not started in 1936, instead of in 1937."

Professor Vakil, replying, said that an Advisory Board similar to the one Sydenham College would be created. Some of the conditions were essentially of a non-academic character.

70 FOR AND 7 AGAINST

The motion was put to vote, seventy voted for, and seven against.

The Senate adjourned till to-day (Monday).

MenMadeYoung

Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

SANATANISTS IN CONFERENCE

Deplore Campaign For Abolition Of Castes

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

"People say Sanatan Dharma is decadent but I am of a different opinion as huge crowds of pilgrims at Kumbh Melas show people's love for Sanatan Dharma" said the Maharajadhiraja of Dharbhanga presiding over the Sanathan Dharma conference attended by learned Pandits from all parts of India.

The conference passed a resolution deploring the efforts of those who advocated abolition of castes and emphasising that intercaste marriages had weakened the community and they were against shastras.

Another resolution authorised its executive to appoint a committee to report on the condition of temples and maths which have fallen into non-Hindu hands. The conference also criticised Allahabad Municipality for discharging sewage water into the holy ganges.—A. P.

FOR LUCKNOW CONGRESS

22 Sub-Committees To Look To Arrangements Of Session

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

To carry out the work of the forthcoming session of the Congress about 22 sub-committees have been formed by the Reception Committee which will look to the arrangements of the work entrusted to them. The chairmen of these committees and their respective secretaries have also been appointed. The following is the list of the committees appointed with their respective chairman:—

Collection—Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A.; Finance—Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta; Volunteers—Mr. Sampurnanand of Benares; Publicity—Mr. Gopinath Srivastava; Construction—Dr. Murari Lal of Cawnpore (General Secretary of the Reception Committee); Accommodation—Pandit Bishamber Dayal Tripathi of Unao; Sanitation and water works—Pandit Harakaran Misra; Bazar Committee—Mr. J. K. Tandon; Lightening and Broadcasting—Pandit Pushkarnath Thenkha; Boarding arrangements—Mr. Har Prasad Saxena; Pandal—Acharya Juga Kishore; Reception and Procession—Choudhuri Khaliquzaman; Transport—Pundit Jai Dayal Awasthi; Stores Purchase—Pandit Balmukund Bajpai; Inquiry—Dr. Lakshmi Sahai; Medical Relief—Dr. Uma Shanker Pandey; Decorations and Entertainments—Mr. Kailash Peti Varma; Ladies Committee—Mrs. Sunita Devi Mitra; Leaders Camp arrangement—Pandit Daya Krishna Canzoor and General Purposes Committee—Mr. Gopal Narayan Saxena.

FOR KHADI EXHIBITION

A separate sub-committee has been appointed to look after the arrangements of the All-India Khadi Village Industries Exhibition which will start shortly. Mr. Rama Kishore Das has been appointed its treasurer and Mr. Balak Ram in-charge of its volunteers. Mr. Giraj Bhawan will look after the Exhibits while Mrs. Kanti Devi Awasthi will supervise the arrangements for the women's section of the exhibition.—United Press.

MAHARASHTRA'S LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

Jubilee Celebrated With Great Enthusiasm

We have received a report of the Congress Jubilee Celebrations in Maharashtra from the Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee:—

The report says that the President and the Secretaries of the different D.C.C.s toured throughout their district areas and carried the message of the celebrations even to the villages. Great enthusiasm prevailed and all Congress offices and Congress workers tried their best to so organise the work that on 28th December there should be a meeting almost in every important village and the Congress President's message be read.

The work of translating Dr. Pattabhi's Congress History in Marathi and publishing it before the Jubilee was carried out satisfactorily. The Marathi book consists of 825 pages, is bound in Khadi, contains photos of all presidents of the Congress and the tri-coloured national flag and yet the price is only two rupees. The success of the venture is seen from the fact that a second edition had to be brought out by 5th January.

Thousands of hand-bills giving in brief the achievements of the Congress and wall posters were printed and distributed. More than 15 newspapers and 10 magazines issued special Jubilee Numbers.

The Jubilee Day was observed in not less than 1000 places in Maharashtra, from cities like Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar to village like Borgaon, Mangrule and Tambve. "It is a matter of great pleasure to say that in almost all the places men, women, children of all castes and creeds joined the Jubilee in a high mood that comes out of spontaneity of love for th's great institution." The minimum programme carried out was Prabhat-Pheri, flag-salutation and a meeting at which the message of the Congress President was read.

Attendance:—Though at every place the attendance for programme was on the whole satisfactory still at small places like Tambve (Dist. Satara) there were among the spectators more than 1,000 ladies and the Bhajan parties from about 40 villages surrounding. At Poona, Satara, the numbers that attended were above 8 to 10 thousand. The public of Poona had the opportunity of having in their midst Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya—the veteran and the most respected Congressman. Ladies took part in these celebrations everywhere. No less was the enthusiasm showed by the caste Hindus to have in their midst Harijans to share in this great festival and it was a regular feature almost at every place that the Congress workers visited Harijan quarters, cleaned their areas, distributed sweets among the children presented them with Khadi caps and even Khadi clothes.

The Mussalmans also actively participated in the celebrations shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren.

"GRAMODYOGA BHOJANS"

Another special feature of the celebrations was distribution of corn and food to the poor which was voluntarily done by commercial classes at many places.

Another feature was "Gramodyoga Bhojan". At more than 100 places Congress workers, on the Jubilee Day came together and participated in common 'bhojan' (dinner) prepared out of hand-pounded rice, ghani-pressed oil, hand-ground floor and gul. At some places there were Satyagrahi Sammelans, which brought together many of those that had suffered during Satyagraha fight.

Last but not least was the part played by the local bodies. Municipalities of different places hoisted National Flags on their buildings and many of these bodies decorated their buildings with lights and actively took part in the Jubilee Celebrations.

Though it may safely be said that in general the Government policy was that of active vigilance and non-interference, still in some places allegations were made of police intervention stopping people from taking part in the Jubilee Celebrations.

VOLUNTEER ARRANGEMENTS

1,200 Men And 300 Women To Be Trained

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

As regards the arrangements for the organisation of the volunteers on the occasion of the Congress session, it has now been finally decided that there would be about 1,200 men volunteers and about 300 lady volunteers in all who will be fully trained and be in uniform. The Reception Committee has finally sanctioned about Rs. 25,000 for their expenses which involve their training expenses, the cost of their uniforms and other allied expenses.

The first training camp of 200 volunteers will be opened on January 26 which is the Independence Day. The training of the remaining volunteers will be taken in various groups later on. Dr. Hardikar, Sjt. V. M. Mantri and four other instructors have arrived in Lucknow to give training to these volunteers.

LADY VOLUNTEERS.

A grand rally of the lady volunteers will soon take place here Mrs. Uma Nehru has been approached to assume the leadership of this corps. In case she did not accept the work, the honour will be confirmed on Mrs. Vijai Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—United Press.

NASIK CONGRESS ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the local Congressmen the City Congress Committee was brought into being with a view to make the Congress work in the city more systematic. Mr. R. H. Gadre, was elected the President, Mr. V. B. Manerikar, Secretary and Messrs M. V. Janorkar, V. M. Date, and D. V. Sonar were elected to the Executive Committee.

At the same meeting, the annual elections to the Nasik Taluka Congress Committee were also held.

The elections over, the meeting among other things, discussed and chalked out the programme for the forthcoming "Purna Swaraj" Day.

ANOTHER

Rs. 3,000

SUGGESTIONS

COMPETITION

Entry Coupons will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition of 26th January, 2nd and 9th February, 1936.

In the Last Competition.

11 Successful Competitors got Rs. 136-6-0 each.

113 Successful Competitors got Rs. 8-14-0 each.

100 Successful Competitors got Rs 5 each.

FIRST PRIZE OF Rs. 1,500 for only 8 Ans. ENTRANCE FEE

CALCUTTA INFECTS KARACHI

Muslim Corporators Demand Reservation Of 45 p. c. Appointments

KARACHI, Jan. 25.

A situation which is likely to lead to a crisis analogous to that in the Calcutta Corporation is developing in Karachi.

Mr. Hakim Fateh Mohamed, Councillor, has forwarded to the Chief Officer of the Corporation a memorandum signed by 22 out of 24 Muslim Corporators (the remaining two being absent from the city) drawing his attention to the rights of Muslims to services under the Corporation, which, they feel, have been denied to them and urging the Corporation to give due consideration to their demands.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar, M.L.C., Councillor, simultaneously tabled a motion stating so far as the recruitment of Corporation employees is concerned the policy of the appointing authority should be to allot 45 per cent. to Hindus and 45 per cent. to Muslims and 10 per cent. to the minorities provided qualifications are fixed for each category of service and no candidate should be appointed who does not possess the prescribed qualifications.

A number of questions have also been addressed to the Chief Officer drawing his attention to the Government resolution stating that 50 per cent. of services in Sind should be allotted to Muslims as they comprise half the population of the city, seeking information as regards percentage of Hindus and Muslim employees of the Corporation and pressing the latter's claim for an equitable share.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Aggregate Value Shows Fall Of 23 Per Cent From 1934 Figures

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports for the month of December 1935 amounted to Rs. 10.58 crores showing a fall of Rs. 3,18 crores or 23 per cent from the figures for December 1934 but a rise of Rs. 2.03 crores or nearly 24 per cent over those for December 1933. The fall of Rs. 3.18 crores is chiefly due to reduced shipments of gold and merchandise and to smaller arrivals both of gold and silver. Imports of merchandise and exports of silver showed an improvement.

IMPORTS

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 4.5 crores showing an increase of Rs. 13.9 lakhs or 3 per cent over the figures for December 1934 and of Rs. 37.01 lakhs or over 14 per cent over those for December 1933. The increase of Rs. 13.9 lakhs is due to larger receipts of aniline dyes (plus Rs. 13.37 lakhs) cotton, raw (plus 1.416 tons and plus Rs. 10.85 lakhs), iron and steel etc. (plus Rs. 7.06 lakhs), chemicals etc. (plus Rs. 6.32 lakhs), cotton piecegoods—grey (plus over 3-1/2 million yards and plus Rs. 4.61 lakhs), and instruments etc. (plus Rs. 3.37 lakhs). A noteworthy feature was that about 1,102 tons valued at Rs. 10.2 lakhs raw cotton was imported from Peru during the month as against nil during the same month, last year.

NOTICEABLE DECREASES

On the other hand, there were noticeable decreases in the imports of kerosene oil (—over 3 million gallons and —Rs. 9.85 lakhs), vehicles, including motor cars etc. (—Rs. 7.97 lakhs), cotton piecegoods,—coloured (—over 2½ million yards and—Rs. 7.14 lakhs), copper etc. (—Rs. 5.33 lakhs), wool manufacture (—Rs. 3.86 lakhs), and silk manufactures (—Rs. 3.7 lakhs) Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 1.51 lakhs as against Rs. 2.51 lakhs and Rs. 7.55 lakhs, and those of silver to Rs. 4.77 lakhs against Rs. 45.66 lakhs and Rs. 3.14 lakhs in the corresponding months of 1934 and 1933 respectively.

IMPORT DUTY

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,19,62,005 (of which Rs. 10,11,389 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,36,29,316 in December 1934 and Rs. 1,56,09,455 in November 1935.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 2.08 crores, showing a decline of Rs. 8.11 lakhs or nearly 4 per cent from the figures for December 1934 but an improvement of Rs. 19.11 lakhs or 10 per cent over those for December 1933. The decline of Rs. 8.11 lakhs is chiefly due to reduced shipments of cotton, raw (—1.338 tons and—Rs. 4.48 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (—nearly 1/2 million lbs and —Rs. 1.84 lakhs), though shipments of cotton manufactures and wool maufactures increased by Rs. 1.67 lakh and Rs. 1.44 lakh respectively. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 2.78 crores as against Rs. 6.21 crores and Rs. 2.42 crores, and those of silver to Rs. 88.14 lakhs against Rs. 22.83 lakhs and nil in December 1934 and 1933 respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 28.29 lakhs as against Rs. 32.68 lakhs and Rs. 20.42 lakhs respectively.

TRADE STATISTICS

The trade statistics of the first nine months of the current financial year show an improvement in imports as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 of Rs. 2.79 crores or 7 per cent and of Rs. 7.75 crores or 2. per cent, but a decline in exports of Rs. 8.41 crores or 13 per cent and of Rs. 1.41 crore or over 2 per cent respectively. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 57.33 lakhs as against Rs. 28.69 lakhs and Rs. 45.24 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 73.07 lakhs against Rs. 88.1 lakhs and Rs. 35.37 lakhs respectively. Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 41.41 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2.64 crores or nearly 7 per cent and of Rs. 7.2 crores or nearly 21 per cent over the figures for the first nine months of the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 respectively.

LARGE COTTON ARRIVALS

The increase of Rs. 2.64 crores is chiefly due to larger arrivals of cotton, raw (plus 25.840 tons and plus Rs. 2.43 crores), cotton twist and yarn (plus nearly 3-1/2 million lbs. and plus Rs. 28.1 lakhs), aniline dyes (plus Rs. 21.21 lakhs), kerosene oil (plus over 1-1/2 million gallons and plus Rs. 18.18 lakhs) spices (plus Rs. 15.84 lakhs), instruments etc. (plus Rs. 14.82 lakhs), drugs and medicines (plus Rs. 13.38 lakhs) and chemicals etc. (plus Rs. 10.99 lakhs) There were noticeable decreases in the arrivals of cotton piecegoods.—coloured (—over 1-1/2 million yards and —Rs. 39,67 lakhs), silk manufactures (—Rs. 38.1 lakhs), wool manufactures (—Rs. 35.64 lakhs), vehicles including motor cars etc. (—Rs. 23.36 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (—nearly 5 million yards and —Rs. 22.8 lakhs), machinery etc. (—Rs. 17.99 lakhs), apparel etc. (—Rs. 11.12 lakhs) and precious stones etc. (—Rs. 10.64 lakhs).

GOLD EXPORTS

Exports of gold fell by Rs. 6.9 crores and Rs. 3.58 crores to Rs. 29.82 crores but those of silver rose by Rs. 33.53 lakhs and Rs. 2.21 crores to Rs. 2.28 crores. Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 20.01 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 2.17 crores or nearly 10 per cent and of Rs. 32.97 lakhs or over 1 per cent from the figures for the first 9 months of the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 respectively. The fall of Rs. 2.17 crores is entirely due to produced shipments of cotton, raw (—37,299 tons and —Rs. 2.41 crores), seeds (—79,785 tons and —Rs. 70.97 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (—over 2-1/2 million lbs. and —Rs. 12.76 lakhs), which more than counterbalanced the noticeable increases in the shipments of wool, raw (plus over 5 million lbs and plus Rs. 26.19 lakhs), cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 21.1 lakhs), and hides and skins, raw (plus Rs. 12.02 lakhs).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 1.93 crore as against Rs. 1.61 crore and Rs. 1.64 crore respectively.—A.P.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

	Season To Date	This Week	CORRESPONDING Season 1934|35	Week 1935
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	10,037	205	6,437	123
Forwarded to American Mills, inc luding Canada and other American (excluding linters) ..	3,609	158	2,653	7
Exports from U. S. Ports ..	4,034	79	2,889	63
Of which to Japan	1,067*	—	1,081	17
Of which to China	27	—	51	2
Of which to Great Britain	912	27	459	10
Of which to Germany	545	14	233	6
Stocks at New York	—	5	—	33
Stock at U.S. Ports		2,615	—	2,917
Stock at U.S. Interiior Towns	—	2,285	—	799
World's Visible Supply	—	8,297	—	8,453
Of which to American Cotton ..	—	6,690	—	6,493
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (Excluding linters)	6,453	262	5,260	221
Receipts at U.S. Ports	5,892	89	3,685	5

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

Tarun Bharat Library

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Jan. 26.

The annual general meeting of the Tarun Bharat Library was advertised to take place on Sunday (26th instant) but in view of the sudden death of His Majesty King George V, it was resolved by the authorities to adjourn the holding of the meeting till Sunday next.

The President of the Drawing Teachers' Association, Poona, writes:—"The opening of the Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Drawing Teachers' Association, Poona, is postponed owing to the death of King George V. Exhibits can be accepted still up to the 31st instant.

(Continued from Col. 3)

Director of Technological Laboratory, Matunga, and the Publicity and Propaganda Officer were approved by the Committee, who recorded their appreciation of the work of these officers in their respective spheres.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas was re-appointed Vice-President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the year 1936-37.

The Committee congratulated Sir Bryce Burt on the conferment of Knighthood on him in the New Year's Honours, and thanked him for the very efficient, tactful and speedy manner in which he conducted the deliberations of the Committee over which he presided for the first time since his appointment as President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

WIDER MARKETS FOR INDIAN COTTON

Efforts Of Lancashire Committee

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:—

Wider markets for Indian cotton and the successful efforts of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee to increase the consumption of Indian cottons in Great Britain, were among the subjects discussed at the 32nd meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee held in Bombay on January the 13th and 14th.

Sir Bryce Burt, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research presided and Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman, Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, who is touring in India for the second time on behalf of his Committee, was present at the meeting by invitation.

NEW USERS AND NEW USES.

In welcoming Sir Richard Jackson, the President pointed out that the demand for Indian cottons in the United Kingdom was now on a broader basis as a result of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee's efforts to find new users and new uses for Indian cotton.

Sir Richard Jackson recounted the various measures taken by his Committee to popularise Indian cotton and instanced a firm with 3 mills and 300,000 spindles which 3 years ago was using only 10 to 20 per cent of Indian cotton but was now using over 90 per cent of Indian.

The Committee passed the following resolution:—

"The Indian Central Cotton Committee desires to record its appreciation of the excellent work of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee. The large increase in the takings of Indian cotton in the last 3 years is a striking testimony to the efficiency of their organisation and propaganda."

The Committee devoted considerable time to a discussion of the bills now before the Bombay and Central Provincial ligislatures for the licensing of gins and presses in order to prevent such malpractices as excessive watering, excessive seed, the presence of foreign substances and the mixing of different kinds of cotton, which will be of great benefit to the cotton growing in India.

"GOGHARI" CULTIVATION

The Committee expressed its gratification at the speedy passage of the Bombay Cotton Control Act, the object of which is to prohibit the cultivation and handling of the inferior 'Goghari' cotton in important long staple cotton areas of the Bombay Presidency where 'Goghari' has been spreading to an alarming extent and spoiling the reputation of the superior Navsari and Surat varieties, especially the well-known '1027 Farm Surat.'

The Committee approved the report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee and endorsed its decision to send a member of the staff of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, to Iran (Persia) to make a comparative study of Indian and Iranian herbaceum cottons. This study is to be undertaken with a view to examining the possibilities of growing cottons of better staple in those parts of Gujerat and Kathiawar which at present grow mixed short staple cottons.

The Committee approved a number of new research schemes including a botanical survey of Kathiawar cottons and the extension of several old schemes.

The Committee also considered a very interesting report on the work done by their Physiologist at Lyallpur on the causes of partial failures of the Punjab cotton crop and bad boll-opening. There are indications that the cause has been found and the Committee approved an additional grant for 1936-37 to enable this interesting discovery to be pursued and the casual or non-casual nature of certain organisms which are associated with this 'disease' to be studied.

FORECAST COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Report of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee was approved. Very considerable progress has been made in tracing and eliminating source of error in the major cotton forecasts. A Cotton Crop Forecast Improvement Scheme for the Bombay Presidency was sanctioned in 1934 with the object of improving the accuracy of cotton crop forecast estimates for the Bombay Presidency and Sind. The Committee sanctioned the extension of the Scheme for undertaking full programme of work for a further period of 3 years, after which it is hoped that the respective Governments will continue the work at their own expense.

The Progress Reports of the

(Continued in Col. 2)

WHEAT NO. 808

Successful Sowing Of New Variety In Nasik District

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, (By Mail).

"Wheat No. 803" is the prosaic name that has been given by the Agricultural Department to the new variety of wheat that has been evolved from the cross-breeding of the "Bansi" and "Khapli" varieties after strenuous and patient research for three years at the central Cereal Breeding Station at Niphad in Nasik District.

That the crop of "Wheat No. 808" becomes ready for harvest nearly a fortnight earlier than the other crops, thus requiring less moisture, that it has better lustre and tends to evade rust, are said to be its three distinctive advantages over the ordinary varieties, as a result of which it has caught the imagination of even the proverbially conservative villager.

It is also reported that there is an over-growing demand for this variety from the agriculturists from all over the District.

Beginning with a four-acre sowing on the cereal breeding farm two years back nearly, the new variety has now been sown over nearly 2,000 acres of land in the district and now for the first time since its successful emergence from the laboratory, the new wheat will be put on the market for domestic consumption.

LONDON BULLION MARKETS

Messrs Samuel Montague and Co., have issued the following report dated London January 8:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £200,050,796 on the 1st instant, as compared with £200,050,516 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the purchase of £109,906 in bar gold was announced by the Bank.

In the open market bar gold to the value of about £1,650,000 was dealt with at the daily fixing. Demand has continued to be general and has maintained prices at a small premium over gold exchange parities.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 30th December to mid-day on the 6th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British South Africa	£1,799,14.
British India	603,093
British Malaya	11,503
New Zealand	16,427
Netherlands	24,936
Belgium	16,250
France	155,057
Switzerland	22,468
British Guiana	6,152
Other countries	17,170
Total	£2,645,011

EXPORTS

	£
U. S. A.	£1,089,197
Sweden	509,323
Finland	22,744
France	19,159
Switzerland	11,360
Spain	843
Total	£1,652,626

The s.s. "Maloja" which sailed from Bombay on the 4th instant carries gold to the value of about £557,000 consigned to London.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for November 1935 amounted to 62,886 fine ounces, as compared with 68,484 fine ounces for October 1935 and 55,128 fine ounces for November 1934.

SILVER

The recovery seen at the end of last week was not maintained and prices fell sharply during the week under review until 20.1|2d. was quoted on the 6th instant.

There was further buying for India, but demand has been small, the decline being mainly due to absence of support as offerings were only on a moderate scale and consisted mostly of re-sales.

As sellers showed reluctance at the low level, there was a reaction, the quotation to-day being 20.13|16d. after successive rises of 1|4d. and 1|16d.

The American Treasury purchased a small amount in the afternoon of the 6th instant, otherwise they have not been interested in this market, but are reported to have made further large purchases from the Chinese Government.

Conditions are still unsettled and movements in prices may continue to be erratic.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 30th December to mid-day on the 6th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Australia	£46,213
British India	11,938
British Malaya	34,810
Hongkong	10,100
Japan	421,656
Germany	13,143
Belgium	18,383
France	6,325
Iraq	4,363
Other countries	5,304
Total	£572,240

EXPORTS

	£
U. S. A.	£1,591,165
Canada	1,785
France	689
Other countries	788
Total	£1,594,427

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 2nd instant to the 8th instant was dollars 4.93.1|2 and the lowest dollars 4.92.5|8.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 24.

The Sugar Market ruled steady but quiet during the week under review and prices fluctuated within very narrow limits in Java Sugar both in Ready and Forward positions. Prices for Ready Sugar on the whole advanced by about an anna per cwt. while Forward prices registered on the whole a drop of an anna per cwt. Prices of Indian sugars were lower by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. on account of continued heavy arrivals. Demand during the week was on a limited scale. Java Market was reported steady with "Nivas" limits for India unchanged at previous limits. Imports of Sugar in British India during 11 months from January to November 1935 were estimated at about 1,98,000 tons (1,58,000 tons Java and 40,000 others), as against 2,05,000 tons and 2,79,000 tons during the same period of 1934 and 1935 respectively.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 13-11 and Rs. 13-10.

January Rs. 4-5-6 and Rs. 4-4-6.

Feb.-March Rs. 4-7 and Rs. 4-6.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival of foreign sugar during the week.

Recepits of Deshi Sugar: From 1st of January to 19th of January 1935 in Bombay by Rail were estimated at about 44,568 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,85,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 13-11 per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 4-6 per cwt., F. B. H.
Shipment Jan., Rs. 4-4-6, per cwt., F. B. H.
Shipment Feb.-March, Rs. 4-6-6, per cwt., F. B. H.

Britania Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 14-10-6 per cwt.

British Refined Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 14-1 per cwt.

African Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 13-9 per cwt.

Deshi:—
Narkatiaganj, Rs. 13-6 per cwt.
Sidhvalia, Rs. 13-3, per cwt.
Khada, Rs. 13-3, per cwt.
Kashar, Rs. 14, per cwt.
Sarya, Rs. 13-9, per cwt.
Cawnpori, Rs. 14-1, per cwt.

Tone:—Steady but quiet.

Acquitted Of Charge Of Wife's Murder

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 26.

Shivaram Trimbak Totre, a resident of Kurvandi in Khed a resident of Kurvandi in Khed Taluqua was charged before Mr. Nanavati, sessions judge of Poona, for alleged murder of his wife.

Pronouncing judgment in the case yesterday the learned judge agreeing with the verdict of the jury acquitted the accused.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

100 drums oil varnish; 20 kegs white lead; 15 cases elect. material; 150 cases condensed milk; 25 cases radio receivers; 9 cases ivory; 25 cases ham; 25 cases grapes; 190 sengles motor covers; 271 cases paint; 1266 bundles tubes; 20 cases printed matters.

From Alexandria:—269 bales cotton.

From Paris:—53 cases leather.

From Marseilles:—95 cases aniline colour; 15 cases liquors; 84 cases pharu prod.; 50 cases vermouth; 30 cases campagne; 32 packages machinery; 25 cases bolt and nuts; 35 cases cotton and silk em. goods; 29 cases wine; 70 bundles roots; 300 bags almonds.

From Zurich:—145 cases cotton and artificial silk em. goods.

From Lyons:—43 cases cotton and artificial silk em. goods.

S.S. Birk, agents S. C. Sh. N. Co. from Moulmein:—9825 bags rice; 1813 bundles teak wood; 1928 pcs. teak wood; 98 bages b.nuts.

From Rangoon:—11849 bags rice; 250 bags toowa bran; 2081 bags cotton seed; 125 bags beans.

From Tuticorin:—100 bales cotton; 150 bales cotton waste.

From Cochin:—118 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—28 bags sandal wood.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, January 25.

S.S. Takliwa, Captain A. G. Fishley, Arrived from Durban via Porebunder, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

S.S. Chokoh Maru, Captain K. Itoh, Arrived from Kobe via Colombo, Agents O. S. Kaisha.

S.S. Vasna, Captain J. Rowe, Arrived from Basra via Karachi, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY, January 25.

S.S. Badarpur, Captain P. Sharman, Agents Burmah Shell Oil S. and D. Co., Ltd., Sailed for Rangoon.

S.S. Grelhead, Captain J. J. Bedford, Agents Ralli Bros., Sailed for Hull via Port Said.

S.S. Birk, Captain E. Ellingsen, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Sailed for Rangoon via Cochin.

S.S. Golconda, Captain S. C. Brown, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Akyab.

S.S. Bahadur, Captain H. H. Gibson, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Sailed for Calcutta.

LOADING.

BOMBAY, January 25.

The following steamer entered for Loading:—

S.S. Jalaratna for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, January 25.

2 Durenda, 4450, London 29-1 M M. and Co.
3 Grelhead, 2602 Hull, 26-1 Ralli Bros.
5 Frienfels, 4589, Antwerp, 27-1 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Chokoh Maru, 4988 Karachi, 27-1 O S Kaisha.
8 Alipore, 3241, Kobe, 29-1, M. M. and Co.
11 Pres: Wilson, 6735 New York, 25-1 F F Campbell & Co.
14 Taijin Maru, 3654, Japan, 30-1, O. S. Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK

9 Kofuhu Maru, 4280, Japan, 28-1, O. S. Kaisha.
16 Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 30-1, Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D E Birk, 2178, Tuticorin 26-1 Scindia S N Co.
F Khosrou 2471, Jeddah, 30-1 T Morrison & Co.
G Haideri, 912, Karachi, 25-1 S Hassam & Co.
H Cambay Star 320, N F, N F, National Steamship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Dalgoma 24-1, M M and Co.
Somali 30-1, M M and Co.
Mooltan, 30-1, P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Urbino, 30-1, K. Nixon and Co.
City of Auckland, 30-1, Killick Nixon & Co.

FROM GERMANY.
Rauenfels 24-1, Lionel Edward

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Shanghai, 3-2 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres: Monroe, 6-2, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA
Comorin 1-2 P & O S N Co. Ltd.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN.
Choko Maru 23-1. O S Kaisha.
China Maru 28-1 O S Kaisha
Victoria Maru, 3-2, O S Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 8-2, O S Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru, 15-2 N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru, 18-2, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 2-2, P & O S N Co.
Behar, 2-2, M M & Co.
Victoria, 6-2, L Triestino Co.

FROM BASRAH.
Vasna 25-1, M M and Co.
Kidderpore 26-1, P & O S N Co.
Bankura, 31-1, M M & Co.
Varsova, 1-2, M M & Co..

FROM HULL.
Serbino, 5-2, J Finlay & Co.

FROM GENOA.
Conte Verde, 3-2, L T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Rinda 23-1, Lionel Edward Ltd.

FROM AFRICA
Takliwa 25-1 M M & Co.
Silveroak, 25-1, V Bros.

FROM MOULMEIN & RANGOON.
Chinkoa, 3-2, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Durenda, 29-1 M M and Co.
Comorin, 1-2 P & O S. N. Co.
Rajputana, 8-2 P & O S N Co.
Behar, 4-2 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 30-1-36 Graham's T. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Victoria, 6-2, L T Co.

FOR HULL.
Grelhead 26-1 Ralli Bros.

FOR GERMANY.
Frienfels, 27-1 Lionel Edward.
Rotenfels 26-1, Lionel Edward.

FOR NEW YORK
Silverlarch 26-1, Volkart Bros.
Silveroak, 3-2, V Bros.
City of Shanghai, 6-2, F F Campbell & Co.
Pres: Monroe 7-2, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN.
Rawalpindi 24-1, P & O S N Co.
Somali, 1-2 P & O S N Co.
Taijin Maru 24-1 O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru, 7-2, N Y Kaisha.
Kofuku Maru 28-1, O S Kaisha.
Choko Maru 7-2, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 11-2, N Y Kaisha.
Victoria Maru 13-2, O S Kaisha.
China Maru 15-2, O S Kaisha.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan, 30-1 P & O S N Co.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora 29-1, M M and Co.
Vasna 30-1, M M and Co.
Bankura, 5-2, M M & Co.
Varsova, 6-2 M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld, 24-1, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR TUTICORIN
Birk 25-1 Scindia S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH
Khosrou, 28-1, Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR AFRICAN PORTS.
Takliwa 5-2 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. City of Pittsburg,	23-1-36
S.S. President Wilson	24-1-36
S.S. Durenda.	24-1-36
S.S. Genoa Maru (boats American Cotton)	24-1-36
S.S. Janaki,	24-1-36

EXPORTS

BOMBAY, January 25.

S.S. City of Barcelona for Barcelona:—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 150 bales cotton Italian Cotton Co.; 150 bales cotton B. Cursondas and Co.; 100 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha; 2268 bales castor seed; Ralli Bros.; 356 bags Indian seed B. Balwant and Co.

For Manchester:—188 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co.; 88 bales cotton C. Madhavni and Co.; 500 bales cotton B. Cursondas and Co.; 310 bales cotton A. Poder and Co.

For Liverpool:—679 bags linseed oil cake Ralli Bros., Ltd.; 59 bales wool raw T. Bhawarlal.

S.S. Frienfels for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton O. Suleman and Co.; 55 bales cotton B. Carsondas and Co., 110 bales cotton V. Bros.; 93 bags metal slags D. M. Mehta and Bros.; 120 bags gum J. Munshi.

For Copenhagen:—40 bags gum N. Mooji and Co.

For Ghent:—360 bales cotton B. Carsondas and Co.

For Hamburg:—171 bags gum N. Mulji and Co.; 35 bags gum D. Mawji and Co.; 96 bags casein powder M. M. and Co.

S.S. Durenda:—160 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. Grelhead for Hull:—620 bags gr. oil cake L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1806 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Bhutan for Havre:—680 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. Toyama Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Kotak and Co.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Kobe:—800 bales cotton Kotak and Co.; 900 bales cotton Nissho Co.; 1000 bales cotton Langley and Co.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 300 bales cotton Cotton Agents Ltd.; 96 bales cotton Dwarkadas and Co., 300 bales cotton R. Kanji and Co.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton N. Nagsee and Co.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

S.S. Hofuku Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 500 bales cotton A. Podar and Co.; 500 bales cotton Kotak and Co.; 700 bales cotton Bruel and Co.; 200 bales cotton Nissho and Co.

Osaka:—300 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 600 bales cotton Breul and Co.; 200 bales cotton Nissho and Co.

S.S. Taijan Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton A. Podar and Co.; 300 bales cotton Kotak and Co.; 200 bales cotton N. Manilal and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

BOMBAY, January 25.

S.S. Viceroy of India agents M. M. and Co., from London:—58 cases glue case; 45 kegs aniline dyes; 20 cases syrup; 70 cases castor oil; 18 cases vinegar; 100 cases lime juice; 538 cases whisky; 45 cases steel rivets; 75 cases chocolates; 125 cases provision; 14 cases ovaltine; 55 cases confectionery; 95 cases cigarettes; 160 cases gin; 1399 packages p. cement; 50 cases shoe tacks; 77 bundles cycle rims;

(Continued in Col. 8)

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 25.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on foreign selling. Prices advanced on covering. Later on the market was steady awaiting the re-drafted substitute A. A. A.

The market opened at a decline of 8 points with March 11.36 and a further decline of 3 points was recorded to 11.33. At this level there was improved buying and prices improved to 11.4. and finally closed at a decline of 7 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 11.85c.

The New Orleans cotton market was easy and closed at a decline of 7 to 15 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. March highest 11.41—.03 (2-25 p.m.); Lowest 11.33—.11 (10-5 a.m.).
Liverpool March highest 5.95—.09; Lowest 5.89—.15.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Liverpool 12-18 p.m.: Selling mainly by Bombay. Decline caused by rejection of New Farm Programme by Senate Committee as unconstitutional.

Liverpool 8-39 p.m.: New York Market:—Inflation fears offset weak acreage control, and prospects of the possible gradual sale of Government stocks.

Their New York Friends cabled as follows:—

Small market, but advise purchases Old Crop on all minor declines on expectation, all positions will be held for advance by Government upto and including July.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:

Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co., New York cable:—

Liquidation was well absorbed. Decline was checked by Senate Committee's acceptance of revised Agricultural Bill.

Are not inclined to change our opinion.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Likely to draft new plan of control.

We do not expect unduly large increase in acreage this season.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

Rejection substitute programme depressed market failing early approval constitutional alternative expect increasing discount new crops but continued tightness nears inflationary sentiment spreading.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Decline on American Senate Committee rejection new Farm Bill also advance in sterling. Expecting decline temporary.

Liverpool: General liquidation influenced by Senatorial rejection Administration's land conservation programme. Appears Federal Government precluded on constitutional grounds from any direct regulation of agriculture. Looks like widening spread nears distants if present pool policy maintained.

Liverpool: Decline owing to fear of increase in acreage. Market affected unfavourably by decline in dollars exchange. Our opinion is that the depression is only temporary.

New York: Trade and outside buying influenced by weakness of dollar. Scattered covering nears against sales distants.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 25.

March	11.41
May	11.19
July	10.90
October	10.47
Middling Spot	11.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 25.

March	11.37
May	11.12
Middling Spot	11.77

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 25.

New York 11-55 a.m. and Noon Call, market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 25.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 7-1|16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

On Friday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points with March 5.94 . The was general long liquidation on the rejection of A. A. A. Substitute Bill. Later there was trade calling. Prices again declined on London selling but later steadied on straddle buying and local covering. The market closed at a decline of 12 to 14 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.17d.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 10 points. Sakels closed 24 to 7 points down and Uppers lost 4 to 6 points.

The Alexandria Market was irregular and closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 14 points.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

	To-day's Closing.
January	5.96
February	5.93
March	5.91
April	5.88
May	5.84
June	5.80
July	5.77
August	5.70
September	5.62
October	5.54
November	5.51
December	5.50
January	5.50
Middling Spot	6.16

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

March	5.93
May	5.86

EGYPTION COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis:	
January	9.48
March	9.06
May	8.76
July	8.52
October	8.42
November	8.12
January	7.97
F.G.F. Spot	9.68

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.31
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.46
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.61
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.37
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.52
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.67
BENGAL:	
Good	3.94
Fully Good	4.04
Fine	4.16
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.24
Fine	4.36
Suprefine	4.43

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 25.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5|8 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 25.

T.T. London on:—

New York (Closing rate)	5.00-9|16
Paris	75.07
Berlin	12.30-1|2
Madrid	36.22
Amsterdam	7.29-1|4
Brussels	29.32
Milan	62.00
Berne	15.23-3|4
Prague	119.50

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 25.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton, Jan. sellers £11-1-3.

Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton, Jan.-Feb. sellers £13-1-3.

Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, Jan.-Feb. sellers £13-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Jan.-Feb. sellers £12-18-9.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton, Jan.-Feb. sellers £12-10-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 25.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Feb. sellers 26|10-1|2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Feb.-Apl. sellers 27.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 6-3|4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 25

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 204.8 for Broach A|M delivery and declined to Rs 203|4 on long liquidation. Later on there was scattered covering which rallied prices to Rs. 203|12

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point. There was increased selling in the local market and prices declined to Rs 202|12. The market remained weak and closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A|M	202 12 0
Oomra March	184 8 0
Oomra May	183 4 0
Bengal March	138 8 0
Bengal D|J	137 4 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Jan 25

	To-day	Total
Bengal	6500	6700
Oomra	1700	3350

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	148	145	142	139
Punjab	...	148	146	142	139
Oomra No. 3	194	191	188	185	...
C P No. 1	210	207	204	201	...
C P No. 2	201	198	195	192	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 25

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	151
Bengal Fine	...	147
C P 1 Fine	...	201
C P 2 Fine	...	196
Arvi Fine	...	197
Ellichpur Fine	...	193
Berar Fine	...	191
Khamgaon Fine	...	191
Mulkapur Fine	...	189
Khandesh Fine	...	187
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	189
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	...	193
Mathia Fine	...	180
Punjab/American	...	213/218
Sindh-American	...	213/218
Cambodia	256/258	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	223/228	...
Compta Good	228/233	...
Westerns	218/223	...
Kampala	331/333	...
Jinja	313/318	...
New Manza	298/308	...
Jagadia Ankleshwar	243/245	...

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

On the occasion of the Funeral on Tuesday, the 28th instant of His late Majesty the King-Emperor, all markets in the City will remain entirely closed.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	1,723	112,618
Central India	963	88,009
Barsi and Nagar	947	68,291
Hyderabad-Gaorani	753	12,489
Berar	714	97,855
Central Provinces	450	32,011
Total Oomras	5,550	411,273
Dholera	199	25,33
N.-W. Provinces	255	48,774
Rajputana	585	32,026
Sind-Punjab	5,127	226,724
Broach	...	3,593
Coompta and Dharwar	160	10,524
Westerns-Northerns	...	15,626
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	7,900
Persian	...	8
American	526	14,587
Egyptian and African	194	95,833
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	12,596	892,706

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 23rd Jan

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4,535	146,291
Japan and China	12,600	357,181
Coast Ports	...	10,959
Up-country by Rail	...	88,023
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	37,355
Total	17,135	639,809

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 97 May 112 July 126 at Cross Rate 5.00 1|2

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A|M 1936 203 Liverpool May 5.85 Rs. 51 3|4 at Exchange 1|6

Bombay New York: Broach A|M 1936 203 New York May 11.07 Rs. 41 at Cross Rate 5.00 1|2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 25.

Wheat, Rozario Sante Fe, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Jan. sellers 32.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Jan.-Feb. nominal 7|3.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Jan.-Feb. nominal 7.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Jan.-Feb. nominal 7.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 24

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	42
Amer Forn Power Gold D	78
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	68
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	78
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	97
Western Union Telg	77
Radio Corporation	13
New York Central	30 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	18
Bethelehem Steel	51
United States Steel	47 1/2
American Smelting	64
Noranda Mines	49
Int Nickel of Canada	48 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 1/2
General Motor	56
Sperry Corp	20
Socony	15 3/4
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	42 1/2
National City Bank	37 1/2
Amr Celanese	3
Sun Life of Canada	455

Market steady firm but closing a shade lower. Carloadings up 48000.

Total business: 2 1/2 million.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan 25

The local silver and gold markets were fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Silver market fluctuated within a rangeof annas four while gold ruled steady despite weakness in dollar. The prevailing opinion in the market is that as long as there is upcountry enquiry for silver, prices will be maintained.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 12 0
Magh	49 10 0
Fagan	49 14 0
Ready gold	34 9 6
Magh	34 9 0
Fagan	34 7 3

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Jan 24

March	45.00—27
May	44.95—15
July	44.90—10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 25.

Spot and Forward market was closed.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 25.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-7-1|2.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan 25

Total gold of the value of Rs. 7,693,967 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America on Saturday.

The total value of gold since Great Britain went off the gold standard amounts to Rs. 2,59,93,52,473.

NO U. S. GOLD FOR ENGLAND?

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON: Jan. 25.

It is reliably reported that the assurance given by the official circles that, if the French Franc reaches the gold export point, the release of gold for the support of dollar will be automatic, but whether in similar circumstances gold would be released for shipment to England will be considered as less certain as it is believed a special licence might be necessary.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Jan 25

London market—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£34-17-6
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£35 0-0
Standard Copper months	£35-6-3
Electrolytic copper	£39-5-0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/8 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 5/8 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-14-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 37-6-0

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 24

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	102 1/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New	nil
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	nil

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Jan 25

	opening
January	191.40+60
April	192.00+10
July	192.20+50

LONDON RAW SUGAR TERMINALS.

London, Jan. 25.

May, sellers	5|3-1|4
May, buyers	5|3

Feb. nominal 7.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 25

B C. Rate T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON.—	
BERLIN —	
Banks selling T T D D Jan.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1 6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1 6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1 6-7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	257 5/8
Banks selling T T	265 5/8
Banks buying T T	262 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	564
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTRRDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 24th instant	5.00 1/2
Japan/London 25th instant	1/2 3/64
Java/London 25th instant	7.25
Hongkong/London 25th instant	closed
Shanghai/London 25th instant	closed
London/Paris 24th instant	75.04
London/Belgium 24th instant	29.29 1/2
London/Switzerland 24th instant	15.22 1/2
London/Berlin 24th instant	12.30
London/Stockholm 24th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 24th instant	4.99 3/8
London/Amsterdam 24th instant	7.28 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:	Easy.
Gold 23rd instant	£7-0-9 1/2
Gold 24th instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready 23rd instant	20
Silver London Ready 24th instant	19 3/4
Silver New York Ready 23rd instant	45
Silver New York Ready 24th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 23rd instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 3 Mos 24th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 23rd instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 24th instant	5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Groundnut Feb.—	Rs. a. p.
Opening	7 14 6
Highest	7 15 3
Lowest	7 13 3
Closing	7 13 9
Groundnut May—	
Opening	40 15 0
Highest	41 2 0
Lowest	40 9 0
Closing	40 12 0
Castorseed May—	
Opening	6 15 9
Highest	7 0 3
Lowest	6 13 3
Closing	6 13 9
Cottonseed Jan.—	
Opening	3 1 0
Highest	3 1 4¼
Lowest	3 0 10½
Closing	3 0 10½
Cottonseed May—	
Opening	21 4 0
Highest	21 5 0
Lowest	20 14 0
Closing	20 14 6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 24-1-36	5892000	3685000
Receipts yesterday 24-1-36	31000	12000
Exports to date 24-1-36	4034000	2889000
Stock at Ports 24-1-36	2615000	2917000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-1-36	2285000	799000
Stock at Liverpool 24-1-36	727000	914000
Visible Supply 24-1-36	6390000	6493000
Quantity in sight 24-1-36	10037000	6437000
Quantity out of sight 24-1-36	6453000	5269000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 24

Broach A|M 1936 opening 204; highest 204 1|2; lowest 202; closing 202 1|4

Oomra D|J opening 186 3|4; highest 186 3|4; lowest 183 3|4; closing 183 3|4

Oomra March opening 186; highest 186; lowest 184 1|2; closing 184 1|2

Oomra May opening 184 1|2; highest 184 1|2; lowest 183 1|4; closing 183 1|4

Bengal D|J opening 144 1|4; highest 144 1|4; lowest 143 3|4; closing 144 1|4

Bengal March opening 139 3|4; highest 139 3|4; lowest 138 1|4; closing 138 1|2

Bengal May opening 138; highest 138; lowest 137 1|4; closing 137 1|4

Tejimandi for Broach A|May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 13

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. 7

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 23rd January	9,759
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	880,110
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	742,483
Increase	137,627

SHARE BAZAR

Scattered Liquidation

Bombay, Jan 25

The local share bazar opened steady to-day but immediately declined on scattered liquidation. There was utter absence of any business and the market was marking time. Tata Steel, Cotton Mills and Cement shares were quiet.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Jan. 25.

100	Ahm. Advance	293 12
50	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	685 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	173 2
100	Central India	235 10
100	Colaba	123 2
100	Coorla	95 0
250	Davie	50 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E. D. Sasoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	108 12
100	Gokak	163 2
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	50 0
100	Khatau	74 0
100	Kohinoor	193 2
250	Laxmi	620 0
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	845 0
250	Model	41 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 25

Century 174 175 173
Bombay Dyeing 687 688 683 685
Kohinoor 193 192 193
Central India 235 236 235
Simplex 66/10
Swadeshi 151 150 151
Bundi 34/10
I Cement 446 445 444
Punjab 24/12 24/10
Shahabad 467
Andhra 1620 1617 1618 1617
Tata Hydro 166
Tata Power 1537 1538 1532 1537 1536
Tram Ord 148/7 148/12
T Steel Defd 582 577 578 576 577 576
T Steel Ord 149/4 148/4 148/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 163
Bellapur 166
B Burma 398 400 397 398

50	Mysore	91 4
200	New Great	112 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	267 8
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	65 10
100	Swadeshi	151 14
100	Swan	87 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1275 0
1000	Western	750
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	104 12
25-50	Central	35 10
500	Imperial	1515 0
125-500	Im. Con.	372 8
50-100	India	127 0
100	Reserve Bank	129 0
5	Union	5 4
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	34 8
70	Gwalior	115 0
160	Indian	444 6
40	Katni Def.	1970 0
100	Katni Ord.	360 0
75	Okha	255 0
10	Punjab	24 10
100	Shahabad	467 8
70	United	114 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	11 12
15-75	New India	42 12
200	Oriental	4655 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	153 2
1000	Andhra Valley	1617 8
10	Ajmer	13 8
50	Bombay Tram	148 12
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	165 15
1000	Tata Power	1536 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm Frantij	997 8
100	Amr. Patty	129 0
100	C. Province	93 12
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	96 8
100	Pachora Jamner	93 4
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	765 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	30 0
30	Tata S. Def.	576 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	192 8
50	Belapur Sugar	166 4
250	Bombay Steam	272 8
125	Bombay Burma	393 12
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	132 8
8sh.	Br B. Petrol	4 15
50	Bombay Telephone	107 8
100	Indian Bleaching	93 12
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	432 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	15 0
30	Premier Construction	76 4
25	Tata Oil	15 14
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1435 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 8
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 12
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1525 0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	188 12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 25

3 1/2 per cent G P N	96/6
3 per cent 1941	101/2
3 per cent 1951/54	102/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53	106/1
4 per cent 1943	109/4
4 per cent 1960/70	113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/6
5 per cent 1939/44	109/4
5 per cent 1940/43	111/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/10
TAX FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	109/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109/12
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T	1974 105/4
4 per cent M Deb	1974 105
5 per cent M Deb	1939 115
6 per cent M Deb	1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T	1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B P T	1937 105

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Better Export Demand In Bombay

Bombay, Jan 23

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:

NEW YORK

	Mar.	May	July	Oct
15-1-36	11.34	11.03	10.67	10.16
22-1-36	11.42	11.16	10.80	10.38
	+.08	+.13	+.13	+.22

LIVERPOOL

	Mar	May	Jly	Oct.
15-1-36	5.96	5.89	5.81	5.58
22-1-36	5.98	5.91	5.84	5.64
	+.02	+.02	+.03	+.06

BOMBAY

Broach—	April-May.
16-1-36	Rs. 206-8-0
23-1-36	205-8-0
	—Rs. 1-0-0
Oomra—	March
16-1-36	Rs. 185-8-0
23-1-36	188-0-0
	+Rs. 1-8-0
Bengal—	March.
16-1-36	Rs. 140-12-0
23-1-36	140-12-0
	May.
16-1-36	Rs. —
23-1-36	140-4-0

Since we wrote our last report we have to record with deep regret the death of King George V. our beloved Sovereign and King Emperor.

We have had a week of very narrow fluctuations. After the steady decline in recent weeks the market has displayed a greatly improved undertone, most traders apparently believing that the decline has gone far enough and that with cotton at present prices, it is probably safer to buy than to sell. We are still very much in the dark as to the disposal of the Loan cottou and what plans are forthcoming regarding the restriction or otherwise of next season's acreage. As we have said before we do not believe the Loan cotton will be thrown on the market at sacrificial prices. Should we be correct in this belief, we are faced with a strong statistical position for Old Crop cotton which can be eased only by the release of a portion of the Loan cotton at prices attractive to the holders of that cotton. With regard to New Crops, we are of the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt will be able to bring forward some scheme to avoid unrestricted planting of cottou during the coming season. In any case it has to be remembered that during recent years when trade has not been good, consumers have been eating into the World reserves of raw cotton, so that next season in America a larger acreage and a larger crop are necessary to prevent a considerable advance in price. A large acreage does not always mean a large crop and in addition there is little doubt that trade is better than it was and consumption is definitely on the increase. The American markets are now well liquidated and we look for a recovery in price in the near future.

EXPORT ENQUIRY

In Bombay the market has also moved within narrow limits. Export demand is slightly better although not yet brisk. The increased demand is probably due more to the price level than the somewhat better parity of Indian cotton. Local Mills have not shown much interest, having been encouraged to hold off by the steadily declining basis for most of our stapled varieties. In some cases this cotton is now nearing a level at which we think it would be advisable to secure supplies, especially as the Broach crop has now commenced to move and the Broach contract will soon have to meet hedges of actual Broach cotton, which is an entirely different position than when all the hedge sales in this contract are against cotton which is not tenderable. We have seen a few advance samples of Broach and cannot say we are attracted by the staple. It is probably too early in the season to come to a definite conclusion on this point, but this is a possibility which must be taken into account. Cotton from the Jaghadia and Ankleshwar districts is definitely inferior in staple to normal years and as weather conditions in Broach have been the same, we are not too hopeful about the staple quality of this year's Broach cotton. While we are looking for a recovery in the price of American cotton, we do not think this market will follow fully, now that the weight of the movement of our crop is being felt Again, when merchants think the basis of other styles has declined sufficiently, the Broach contract will have to face hedge selling against such cottons.

INDORE COTTON

Indore, Jan 25

Cotton yesterday evening closed at Rs. 202/6. At midnight closed at Rs. 202/14. Closing futures 7 down. Dharna Rs. 203/8. To-day opened at Rs. 203/12. eased on scattered selling to Rs. 203/8. Now Rs 204 Jota Rs. 5/8. Farak lasting Monday Rs. 3/8. Difference. Steady.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1936

Will Meston Award Blunder Be Repeated?

SIR OTTO'S TASK OF FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT

Retaliation Looms Large Over Zanzibar Issue

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The name of Sir Otto Niemeyer is now on everybody's lips in New Delhi. During the last several weeks few subjects have figured more largely in the Press than the work which has been entrusted to this great financier. As he has after all come down to India and settled himself in the Secretariat in the Imperial Capital, there is naturally a good deal of speculation regarding the probable results of his enquiry. Sir Otto comes with a big reputation, in fact he seems to be looked upon in official circles as something of a miracle man in finance. There are signs of some trepidation also for as one of them with a sigh of regret told me, he is too independent a man to borrow other people's opinion or allow himself to be dictated to. So whatever may be the wishes of the Government of India, it is being tacitly assumed that Sir Otto will not permit his discretion to be fettered and he may be depended upon to form his own conclusions on the facts presented.

JUST A MIRACLE.

It would, however, be nothing short of a miracle if within the two months at his disposal he is able to acquire a detailed knowledge of the finances of this country and do justice to the responsible task which he has undertaken. Sir Otto has not only to furnish a correct picture of India's present financial position but has also to look into the future and see how far the country can be expected to bear the additional strain in expenditure which the New Constitution will bring. He has also to adjudge between the Centre and the Provinces and distribute between them fairly and adequately important sources of revenue such as the income tax and the jute duty and also fix the subventions to provinces like Sind, Orissa, and possibly other weak provinces.

It is hardly likely that Sir Otto may go to the extent of depicting such a gloomy picture of India's finances as to hold up the Reforms or of actually reporting that India cannot bear the strain of the New Constitution. It is not practical politics to speculate on such a contingency, but even apart from that, it is clear that as the future of the Constitution Act depends on the country's financial equilibrium a grave responsibility attaches to the recommendations which Sir Otto is called upon to make.

ANOTHER BLUNDER.

As he is acting singly, it is not so much an enquiry as an arbitration. Both the Centre and the Provinces individually have made their respective claims. There is certainly a fear that in this scramble for more money and larger shares in revenue the claims of the Centre may overshadow those of the Provinces. It is no easy matter, however, eminent an authority he may be, for anyone to understand the real economic position of each individual province and do justice to its claims. That is why the general feeling in political circles here is that it is unfortunate that for a task of such magnitude and a responsibility so great Sir Otto can spare only a few weeks. It is recognised, even in moderate circles, that unless the resources made available are adequate and the financial adjustments are just and proper giving no room for future wrangles and jealousies, provincial autonomy is foredoomed to failure. The arrival of Sir Otto has given rise to hopes and fears in practically every quarter. Time will show whether Sir Otto is able to live up to his reputation and bring financial peace or only adds to the confusion in this distracted country by perpetrating another blunder like the Meston Award.

COMPANY LAW REVISION.

The Law Member is closetted in his room with representatives of commercial bodies for the purpose of suitably amending company law. Judging from the care and interest which the Law Member is evincing in the subject the proposed amending bill for the Indian Companies Act may well prove to be one of the outstanding features of Sir N. N. Sircar's term of office. It seems, however, a pity that Mr. Sen's report on Company Law which is reported to be an able and comprehensive study of this intricate subject has not been made available to the public. It is certainly to be desired that before the amending bill is actually drafted an opportunity should be given to the public to express itself on the suggestions of the special officer. In this connection I may also refer to the suggestion that both the Hammond Report and Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report should be first published in India to elicit public opinion before the Secretary of State passes orders.

EXCLUDED AREAS.

It is equally necessary that the Government of India's proposals to the Secretary of State in regard to excluded areas should be published so that the public may have an opportunity to express itself beforehand. As the subject is likely to be discussed in the coming session of the legislature it is not only desirable but necessary that the Government should openly declare their intentions. When Sir Samuel Hoare was in the India Office he generally took his decisions without consulting or even caring for Indian opinion, but now that Lord Zetland is in his place, it may not be unreasonable to expect a change in policy.

Zanzibar Issue

OPINION VEERS TOWARD RETALIATION.

It has given rise to a good deal of surprise that the Government of India have not yet sent their despatch on the Zanzibar question to the Secretary of State. Two reasons seem to have actuated Sir G. S. Bajpai in deciding to wait for a few weeks. Firstly, as the Member, Sir Jagdish Prasad, was due to return from leave within a few days it was evidently thought proper that he should see the despatch before it was sent. Secondly, as it was learnt that Mr Tyeab Ali who is an important Indian leader of Zanzibar had served on its Agricultural Indebtedness Commission Sir G. S. Bajpai probably felt that there was some advantage in consulting him and if possible strengthen their case further. It is also reported that the Government of India had the assurance from the Secretary of State that a few weeks' delay would not matter.

It is no doubt unfortunate that the Government of India have not been able to send their despatch earlier, but a warning is necessary against attaching exaggerated importance to these despatches. Both the Indian community in Zanzibar and the Government of India have made their position sufficiently clear already and have placed sufficient material in the hands of the Colonial Office. If nothing has been done so far it is not because the Government of India have not yet made out a strong case. One despatch less or one despatch more hardly matters.

POTENT WEAPON.

In Assembly circles, at any rate, it is being increasingly recognised that the only way to save the Indian community in Zanzibar and other colonies is to bring economic pressure by retaliation and other means. If India decides to prohibit the import of Zanzibar cloves or levies a heavy duty on them it would very soon bring the Zanzibar Government to its senses. If similarly we take action against Kenya cotton which is coming into this country it would have a sobering effect on those who clamour for reservation of the highlands and so on. India holds a powerful economic weapon which is far more potent than any number of despatches. Several interpellations have been tabled for the coming session of the Assembly demanding retaliatory measures and reciprocal treatment against offending colonies. There is no doubt that problems connected with Indians overseas will figure largely in the Assembly agenda.

Abyssinia's Man Of Destiny

Prefers Reading French Novels To Glamour Of Throne

Ethiopian Empress Dislikes Customs Of Europe

The domestic life of Emperor Selassie, with a description of the members of his family, is revealed in the following article, the seventh and concluding one of a series on the life of the Ethiopian monarch.

By DAVID P. SENTNER
International News Service Staff Correspondent.
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LONDON, Nov. 00. (INS)—Emperor Selassie is a good family man, more fond of his children than the average Abyssinian.

Despite the ordeal of conducting a war and arduous problems of state, he has found time to play table tennis with his younger children and tennis with the older ones.

The Emperor has three sons and three daughters.

The ages of the boys are respectively four, 12 and 19 years; the three princesses are 15, 22 and 23 years of age.

Princess Zennebe Werk, his seventh child, died in 1933 at the age of 16. She was married to Ras Gugsa, the recent deserter.

The Emperor married Walzern Menin, daughter of Ras Mikael, in 1912. She was the half-sister of the ex-emperor Lidi Yasu.

THE EMPRESS.

The Empress is a fat, devout and charming lady of 46 years. She is considered intelligent and not without influence in her husband's decisions of state.

However, she lives a secluded life, taking little part in the receptions given by the Emperor. Her royal husband would like her to be more modern but she finds European customs irksome and spends most of her time at the summer castle outside the capital.

She would rather read a French novel than partake in the most dazzling court function.

The Empress is very religious, carrying out every law of the church.

The only time she has ever been out of the country was when she went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

The Empress recently fasted for 16 days, praying for peace.

Then she broadcast an appeal to the world over an international radio hookup. She drank champagne to bulwark her confidence before broadcasting.

"May Heaven preserve us from such civilization," she declared during her broadcast.

Princess Tsare, her 15-year-old daughter, translated her mother's radio talk from Amharic into English.

The Princess has been educated in Paris and Switzerland.

The Empress wears a white veil when appearing in public. An awning between her car and house protects her from being seen by evil spirits.

She generally wears simple gowns of pure white silk and satin. A toga of handwoven delicate material is draped over it.

But at formal gatherings she wears, perhaps, a cloak, or kaba, of rich rose brocade to clothe her ample figure. Under the kaba is a white crepe de chine gown reaching almost to the ground.

Long sleeves are fastened at the wrist with diamond studs. Diamond buttons, half an inch wide, set in gold, are in her ears. A great ruby, three fingers in diameter, rests on her bosom. A solitaire jewel, the size of a hazel nut, is on her little finger. Over her gold wedding ring, she wears a great marquise diamond.

She has small dainty feet. She wears low-heeled black crepe slippers embroidered in colour.

The Empress has had no influence in the education of the royal children inasmuch as all of them have been educated abroad.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Crown Prince Asfaou Wossen, born July 27, 1916, is a serious young man, acquainted with modern civilization. He is slight like his father and has the same dark, dreamy eyes. The Crown Prince is quiet, intelligent and religious like his father and mother. He sleeps with a gold-embossed bible at his bedside and reads it every morning and night.

The Emperor himself is extremely religious. He prints part of the scriptures on his own private printing press and distributes it to the common people. When the Imperial Guard left for the Italian front, each member received a copy of the Gospel of St. John, the native patron saint for 1935.

The Emperor supports a monastery for Abyssinian monks in Jerusalem and has laboured to improve the education of the native priesthood.

Prince Makonnen, now 14, since early boyhood has shown a remarkable aptitude for mechanics. The Emperor, after his European tour, brought back toy models of automobiles to Prince Makonnen. The young Prince improved the models with his own mechanical devices.

Like other royal families, the marriages in the Selassie household have been contracted for political reasons.

In 1932, Princess Yeshin Manbat, daughter of the emperor, was engaged to Yahanms, son of Ras Hailu, King of Gojjam, a powerful ruler.

The engagement was hailed as a sign of reconciliation between the emperor and the troublesome Ras Hailu. But the latter plotted to restore Lidj Yassu, deposed emperor, who escaped for a time from prison.

The intrigues of the Gojjam chieftain caused the budding romance to be cancelled.

And Ras Hailu was arrested and sentenced to death. However, the Emperor changed the sentence to banishment for life, together with the loss of all rights and property. Ras Hailu was a wealthy man and the royal exchequer was thereby increased.

The Crown Prince married the daughter of Ras Seyoum, powerful fighting governor of the province of Tigre.

The Crown Prince is now commanding an army in the field. Before the Italian invasion, he had been acting as governor and commander-in-chief of the garrison at Dessye.

He is a good warrior. His father trained him, teaching him to ride, shoot and wield a sword and spear.

COCKPIT OF INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE

His boyhood ambition was to slay a lion with a spear, as his imperial father had done before him. He did. It's an old royal Abyssinian custom.

When the Crown Prince visited London to return the visit of the Duke of Gloucester to his father's coronation, he brought his own chef with him.

He inspected Sandhurst, the British military school and the Croydon airport. He is very fond of flying.

In Paris, he preferred the opera to the night clubs. He spent much time walking alone in the Bois de Boulogne.

He also went to Italy where he met Mussolini, like his father before him.

He brought back from his European jaunt 14 felt hats.

The Emperor places great hopes in the Crown Prince for the carrying on of his dream for modernization of his empire.

However, the failure of Abyssinia is no longer in the self-made dynasty of the family that is known as Selassie.

Ethiopia has become the cockpit of a great international struggle.

Will the Emperor submit to outside influence, either benevolent or hostile?

Will he acknowledge the need for civilization of his mountain empire, either under the bannership of the League, or the bayonets of the invaders?

Will he acquiesce to being relegated to a puppet monarch, with Europe pulling the strings?

Selassie may be tempted to fight to the last man in maintaining the ancient freedom of his country.

Those who know him say he will decide according to the welfare of his subjects.

The answers are in the palm of to-morrow.

JAWAHARLAL'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

London Prepares For "Independence Day"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

After the Bengal Government's having openly withdrawn the charges made against Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in regard to the management of Harijan Funds, the Indian leader is attracting towards him greater respect and support of many persons in Radical and Socialist circles of Great Britain.

When Punditji paid his last visit to London he had given us hopes of paying another visit if his wife's health permitted him to do so. Just now the reports about Mrs. Kamala Nehru's health are satisfactory. Therefore, Punditji's visit becomes quite a likely event. His friends are making provisional arrangements for a very important programme for him. If all goes well I am told Pundit Jawaharlal will arrive in London on the afternoon of Friday, January 24. Some of his intimate friends will receive him at London.

Representatives of British and International Press are eager to learn from him something regarding the political future of India. There is expected therefore to be a unique gathering of representative Fressmen on Friday night which may be addressed by the Pundit. This will help to clear misunderstandings regarding India's fight in the Western world.

FOLITICAL ENGAGEMENTS

On Saturday and Sunday, January 25, 26, Punditji will have private interviews with important political friends individually. He might even become the week-end guest of a well-known Radical English lady where will gather eminent persons in the world of politics and political literature. On Monday Pundit Jawaharlal may be the chief guest and speaker at a public meeting at which leading Socialist and Labour speakers, including Sir. Stafford Cripps, Mr. George Lansbury, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. Maxton, Mr. Alduous Huxley and Mr. Harry Pollitt may take an active part. English Progressive writers will claim Punditji as their distinguished guest on Tuesday evening at a social gathering and on Thursday evening, January 30, there may be a political Conversazione.

If Punditji is able to extend his stay in London, he will also have interviews with members of Committees of various Socialist, anti-Imperialist and anti-Fascist organisations in order to have a better understanding not only for a United Front in India but even for more harmonious relations and propaganda activity between India and Great Britain where anti-Imperialist feeling is now spreading.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY"

Simultaneously the representatives of the India Independence League and the old Congress London Branch are proceeding with their arrangements for the celebrations of the India Independence Day on Sunday January 26. As Punditji will be in the country on that day, he may not attend this meeting. The chair will, therefore, be taken by one of the prominent Indian doctors. The name of Dr. Pratul Bhandari is being suggested and amongst the speakers are expected to be—tentatively arranged—Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Mr. Neil Hunter, member of the Anti-War Committee, Miss Dorothy Woodman, member of the Union of Democratic Control, Mr. Lester Hutchinson, Mr. Joe Scott, member of a Trade Union and Dr. Sakir Mahomedi.

I believe Mr. Menon will give the origin of "Independence Day" as started by the Indian National Congress. As a representative of an Anti-War Committee, Mr. Hunter will emphasise that India's Independence is a primary condition for the abolition of world war, whereas Miss Dorothy Woodman, an expert in work of armament firms of Britain will declare that India's Independence is necessary for world disarmament. Dr. Sakir Mahomedi will, as a Muslim spokesman, make a case for Indian independence for the regeneration of Islam. Mr. Hutchinson, who is generally in Manchester, may come to London to address the meeting on "India's Place in World Peace."

MR. J. GANDHI'S RESIGNATION

Jamnalalji Contradicts Press Reports

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj has issued the following statement:—

The news appearing in the press that Sjt. Jaysukhlal Gandhi was obliged to resign his office in the All-India Spinners' Association on grounds of dishonesty is not true. But for his ill-health, Gandhiji as president of the A. I. S. A. would have by all means issued a press note clearing up the whole matter. But unfortunately his health not permitting. I have got to make the above statement on his behalf.

Mr. Rebati Mohan Maity, M.L.C., and Bar.-at-Law of Midnapore, has been served with a notice under the signature of Mr. P. J. Griffiths, District Magistrate, under section 4 of the Bengal Public Security Act, directing him not to address any public meeting within the limits of the Midnapore District.—United Press.

MAHATMA AS NICHIREN DEVOTEE!

Mahadev Desai Explodes Tokyo Press Canard

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25.

Mr. Mahadev Desai wires to the "United Press" from Ahmedabad under date January 25:—

"Friends have drawn my attention to an article in "Osaka Mainichi," a Tokyo newspaper, especially to the following extracts therefrom, which concern Gandhiji and others in India.

"A young Japanese Nichiren Nun, says the article, will sail for India early next year to spend the rest of her life in the work of bringing spiritual salvation to Indians through the teachings of Nichiren."

"Gandhiji was converted into an ardent Nichiren devotee about six years ago largely through the influence of Rev. Gyosho Gyosho Fuji Pastor of Myohoji in Dairen, who visited India at that time to propagate the religion taught by Nichiren. So profoundly impressed with Nichiraen's teaching was Gandhiji that he not only formed the habit of beating the drum sent to him by Rev. Fuji, but of making it a point to repeat aloud daily in Japanese "Memyo Horen Gekyo", a characteristic Nichiren prayer. In addition, Mrs. Gandhi and numerous other Indians have been converted. Upon receipt of a request from Gandhiji, Rev. Fulji selected Miss Sakurai as one best qualified for the task."

"The news is amusing enough, but I am sorry to say it is a fabrication from beginning to end!"—United Press.

HAMIRPUR MAGISTRATE DEFINES 'DISLOYALTY'

"Helping Congress In D. B. Elections Is Certainly Disloyal," He Says

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25

The latest and most interesting definition of disloyalty comes from Hamirpur. In rejecting an application for renewal of a gun license following an order repeatedly passed by the District Magistrate. "The applicant helped the Congress in the recent D.B. election and is certainly disloyal. I therefore cancel his license." D. B. stand for the District Board.

There has been complaints of official interference in Local Board election in U.P., but it was not yet formally recognised and put on record that helping a congress candidate is an act of disloyalty, says Sjt. Sri Prakasa M.L.A. Evidently there is no room in India for His Majesty's opposition and if permanent servants of the Government interfere with elections and permit those who help candidates not in their favour it seems to me at best to be a costly farce. Election to legislatures, etc., should be abolished and the strudture of Government De Jure should be confirmity with what it is De Facto.

Kolaba District Local Board Elections

(From A Correspondent.)

The District Local Board Election Committee of Kolaba District Congress Committee met in Bombay on Saturday night and approved the candidature of some candidates.

Accordingly Mr. V. G. Limaye will stand from Alibag Taluka, Mr. T. N. Bedekar from Panvel Taluka, Mr. Thosar from Karjat Taluka, Mr. Marathe from Mangaon Taluka and Messrs Shankerbhai Dharia and Surendranath Tipnis from Mahad Taluka.

More applications will be considered at a meeting of the Election Committee to be held at Pen on February 2.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.